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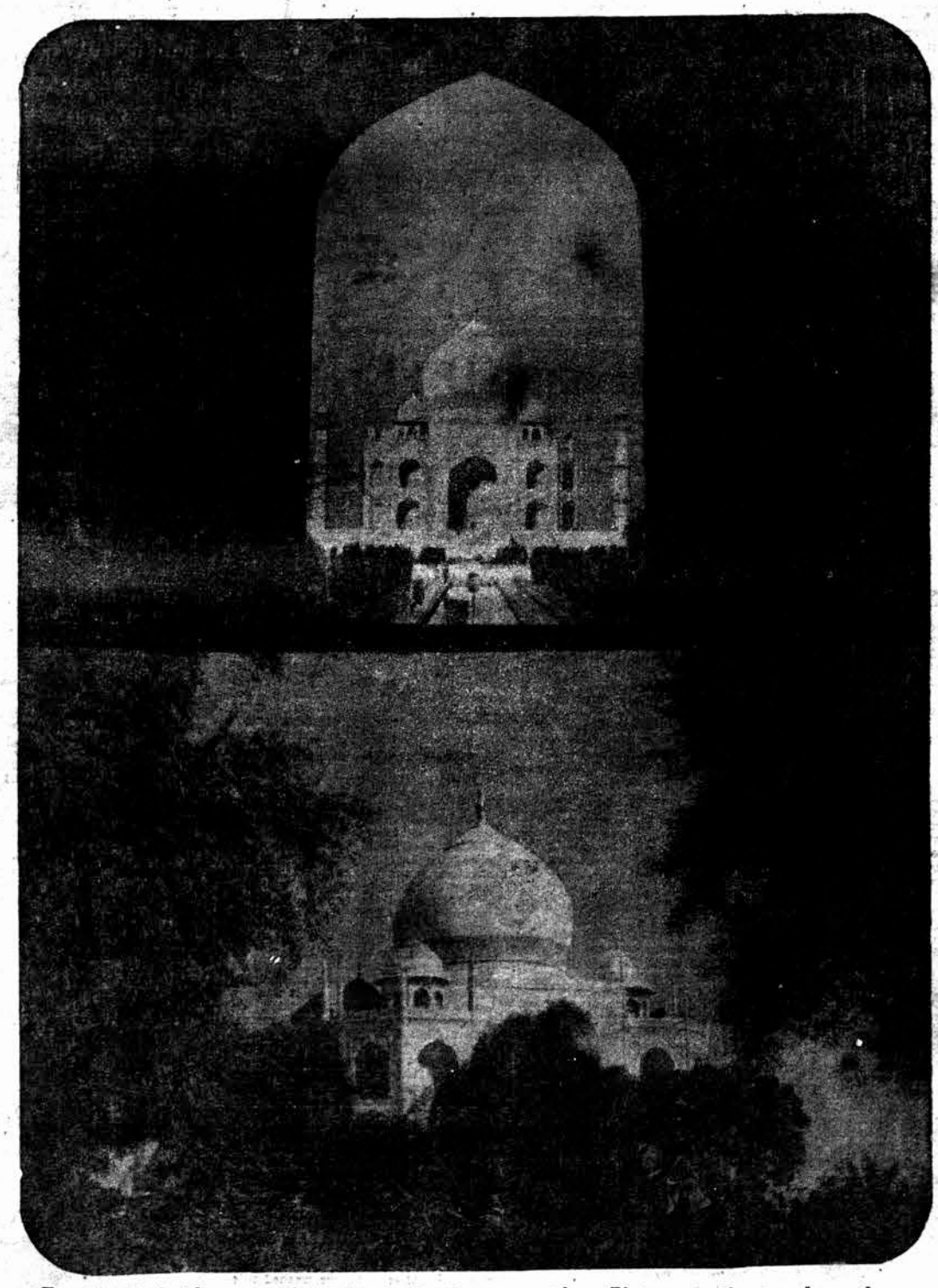
ROYAL ASIATIC

TWO VIEWS OF TAJ



The Taj Mahal has gained in charm after its renovation. Picture on the top shows the mausoleum through its main entrance. At the bottom is a unique view of the Taj through the beautiful garden that surrounds it.

Photos By R. L.

BERNARD SHAW ON MORRIS

(SEE PAGE 4)

SUNSHINE RUNS HER HOME

★

By Samuel Napier

IN homes of the future the sun's energy will be used to heat rooms and cook food. Heating engineers are preparing plans for the houses of tomorrow in which nobody will pay fuel bills.

A scientist has proved that it is possible to do away with artificial heating by using solar energy which every day gives each acre of the earth's surafce warmth equal to that produced by burning nine tons of coal.

Utilisation of sun heat began long ago but in modern times it was really pioneered by an American scientist, who generated electricity by trapping the sun's rays in oil, the boiling oil heating water into steam, which in turn drove an engine which drove a dynamo producing electricity.

Experiments with sun reflectors have obtained temperatures of 2,000 to 3,000 degrees. Most experiments carried out up to 1939 were in utilising that heat rays of the sun but today the concentration is upon the light rays of Old Sol.

Scientists are now unravelling the great processes whereby the sun's energy is stored by Nature. Some architects are already forecasting that solar heating will have replaced all other forms of heating within ten years.

In the house designed by Dr. Telkes, a glass-fronted heat collector faces south, where it can gather the sun's rays all day long. On the ground floor are the living compartments, while the house is dominated by a huge double panel of black glass.

In this unusual heat trap are fans blowing hot air down into huge tanks containing tons of common Glauber salt. This liquefies when it reaches a temperature of 90 degrees by absorbing the heat.

One other features of the chemical being used for storing solar heat is that unlike coal, oil and gas, which can only be used once, the Glauber salt can be used over and over again and need never be replaced.

●

Behind the blackened glass that dominates this sun-heated house is a sheet of blackened copper and it is down the air duct behind this copper that the heated air passes to the chemical compound. This unique invention for trapping the sun's rays opens up a new field of discovery. Although for years scientists have been able to trap sunshine they have been unable to store it for use when wanted.

Each day the sun pours down upon the earth hundreds of times more heat energy that can be stored in oil, coal and gas, or we can ever use. The trapping and storing of it opens up an eitirely new world.

Almost every country has scientists engaged upon research in harnessing the sun's energy. Russia has been making steady progress, and has been experimenting with various methods of trapping the sun's rays. Although

(Continued On page 4)

Mr. Anthony de Mello. President of Cricket Control in India has set about constructing several gigantic stadiums in metropolitan cities under the auspices of the National Sporting Club with the backing of the Government of India.

WEEK-END FUN

The police inspector was aware that the village innkeeper was, in sporting parlance, "making a book".

Being too well known himself to lay the offender by the heels, he sent for two detectives from the neighbouring town and explained matters to them.

The detectives visited the inn and, after calling for drinks, inquired the odds for a certain race. They were told 5 to 1 bar three.

"Now", they thought, gleefully", we have him".

"What three do you bar?" was the next inquiry.

The innkeeper smiled pleasantly as he answered: "You two and the inspector."

★

Two friends were discussing a new neighbour.

"I believe Mrs. Green is a great gossip", remarked one.

"Yes," replied the other, "she has a keen sense of rumour."

★

Mambel: "Jack told me I was the eighth wonder of the world".

Eleanor: "And what did you say?"

"I told him not to let me catch him with any of the other seven."

★

In a crowded cinema a young woman brushed past a man about to take a seat. Before he recovered his balance the young woman and her husband had taken the only two seats available in that part of the cinema.

"Sorry," said the husband:; "we just beat you."

"That's O.K". said the man who had been pushed out. "I hope you and your mother enjoy the show".

★

Parisians are telling this story, with the knowing proviso that, 'bien sur', it is Soviet propaganda;

An important French banker found himself dining beside an American Air Force general. "Tell me", the banker demanded, "how many atom bombs would it take to wipe out England?"

Surprised, the general answered, "Fifteen or twenty, I suppose."

"And France?"

"Why, I don't know—let's say about forty or fifty. It's hard to say."

"And Russia?"

"One thousand, one hundred and seventy-three," said general.

★

Of two ruined Rumanian aristocrats in Bucharest this dialogue is told on the Paris boulevards:

First Aristocrat: And what are you doing these days?

Second Ditto: Oh, I have become a government spy.

First: Why, so have I!

Second: Really! But tell me, dear fellow, confidentialy, what do you think of the present Communist regime?

First: Naturally, old boy, the same as you.

Second: How extremely regrettable, dear fellow. In that case, I am forced to arrest you.

In a country church an absent-minded verger was showing two late strangers into a pew when the preacher announced his text: "Paul we know, and Apollo wt know, but who are these?"

"Just two commercial travellers from the Red Lion", answered the verger.

★

A man emerged from the visitors' gallery of the House of Commons, where he had been attentively following an economic debate. He proceeded deliberately toward the Thames Embankment. His demeanour was so lugubrious that a policeman grew alarmed, fearing a suicide. "Come, come, my man", he cried. "You must not give way like this. Let's sit down quietly and talk the situation over!"

About twenty minutes later the man and the bobby were seen approaching the parapet of the river, hand in hand.

★

"Go jump in the lake!" a pallied, insignificant clerk shouted at his section chief in a Russian-controlled factory in Ausiria. The section chief called the factory manager, indicated the pale young man with a shaking finger, and told on him.

"Did you tell the section chief to go jump in the lake?" the factory manager thundered.

"Yes, I did," the clerk replied. "As for you, you can lick my boots."

The two men made off, flaming with rage. They called for the pallid little clerk's personnel docket. In it was a small scribbled note: "Appointed on recommendation of General Kurassov, Soviet High Commissioner."

"My God!" the factory manager cried. "What shall we do now?"

"I don't know what you're going to do," answered the section chief. "As for me, I'm going to jump in the lake."

★

The press of the Soviet Union gives numerous and detailed reports of failures of production and other elements of the national economy. Sometimes such criticism takes the form of humour, as in this joke from "Crocodile":

Shopper: I like this cloth material, but not the design.

Shop Clerk: Don't worry about that, madame. After you have washed this once, the design will disappear.

★

As often happens when a woman is approaching forty, Miss Robinson was "about twenty-eight", and not without hope. Even her favourite fortune-teller couldn't see a suitor in the offing, but was anxious to keep a customer.

"Ha" she said, her eyes on the crystal, "I see a tall man. He's going to propose to you".

"Dark?" fluttered the excited client.

"Yes", said the fortuneteller. "Dark It will have to be."

COMMON SALT IS SALT OF LIFE

★

(By N. K. Haldar)

THERE is an old fairy tale which tells how a foolish king asked his daughters to name the sweetest thing on earth. "Salt", answered the youngest, and was banished for her impudence. She wandered, suffered, was eventually proved right and married a prince. There is wisdom in old tales.

No one knows at what point in history man discovered the vital role that salt plays in life. Salt dates back further than the Roman Empire. It is mentioned in the annals of Chinese literature; the Emperor Yu (2205-2197 B.C.) ordered the province of Shantung to supply his court with this commodity.

Herodotus quotes the use of salt in the process of embalming, 13 centuries before Christ. Fish preserved in salt were eaten in ancient Troy by the Greeks in 1500 B.C. and every meat-offering was seasoned with salt.

Herodotus also tells of caravans journeying from North Africa bringing rock salt from the margins of the Mediterranean Sea. Salt was used long before the Christian era and was an important commodity in their dietary. In the time of Pythagoras it was regarded as an emblem of justice—that was in 500 B.C.

The Israelites believed that salt was necessary to digestion, and no meal was complete without it. Homer calls it divine, and Plato describes it as a substance valued by the Gods.

●

In early times salt became a symbol of sanctity, not only because of its preserving power, but because the mighty ocean was full of salt. By the early Greeks it was considered a symbol of hospitality and safety, salt being presented to a guest to guarantee safety and hospitality under the entertainer's roof. Similarly in ancient Rome a bowl of salt was placed before a stranger as a pledge of friendship.

The Roman citizen would say "Come and partake of a pinch of salt with me," meaning "come home and accept my hospitality." In Eastern countries it was presented as a token of friendship.

Primitive man used no salt with his food. With the progress of civilization salt was found necessary to mankind; the discovery that it could prevent decay must have been revolutionary. It must have provided an impetus to commerce comparable only with that brought centuries later by refrigeration. Men found, too, that salt whetted the appetite, and not a grain was wasted. In Roman receipes we read of sauces based on the brine in which the pickled fish reached the Empire's capital from the Black Sea as it had reached Athens along with the corn of the Ukraine in the day of Greek glory. Around its use as a preservative and an appetiser grew its immense reputation.

It is spoken of by Pliny as a necessary element in the maintenance of life, for mirth of heart, for lightsomeness of mind, for repose and contentment. Honours and dignities bestowed in cash upon the brave and great were called "salt-money." This in Latin is "salarium" hence "salary."

In Arabia a man is a friend once

(Continued on Page 4)

Mr. P. A. D'Avoine architect of the proposed stadiums of the National Sporting Club has just returned after studying the various sporting stadiums in Europe.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Muslim War Lord Of China

MA BU FAN—MAKER OF MODERN TSINGHAI

BY Miss Santha Rama Rau And Faubion Bowers

THIS is the story of General Ma Bu Fan-one of the most colourful figures of strife-torn China.

In the desert province of Tsinghai, in the remote north-west, Ma rules over 10,000,000 people with an iron hand. In his own inimitable way, he has brought good government, peace and prosperity to Tsinghai.

Ma Bu Fan's career may end with the victory of the Chinese Communists, but in Tsinghai they will have a tough time, maintining the standards of "good government" set up by this unique war-lord.

Ma Bu Fan, the brilliant paternalistic despot of Tsinghai Province, who presented the only effective stumbling block to Communism in China.

★

Peasants from the countryside around Sining, crowd into the capital to pay their grain taxes which are not exhorbitant, but are very firmly collected.

★

Tax is used to finance model nursery schools such as this, as well as secondary schools and colleges. In a state supported college, young Muslim boys study to be priests.

★

In the enormous Lamasery of Kumbum Tibetan monks, lamas and students form a religious centre headed by the Panchan Lama a religious refugee from Tibet.

A YEAR ago the Governor of China's model province told us: "Communism does not exist in my province. Good government is the most effective antidote to a disturbing political element."

The governor who said these apparently unprophetic words was General Ma Bu Fan, the most powerful Mohammedan ruler in China.

His province is Tsinghai, in the heart of Northwest China, with a population of ten millions in an area of about 2,000,000 square miles. The exemplary administration of the province was begun by Ma Bu Fan's father, and was passed on to the son not through inheritance, but by popular acclaim and lawful recognition by the Chinese Central government.

In the light of today's events in China, Ma's remark appears over optimistic. Already the Communists have seized the hub of the Northwest, Lanchow City in Kansu Province, about 200 miles from Tsinghai. Another Northwestern province, Ninghsia, had been badly run by Ma's brother, and a short time ago fell to the Communists. Tsinghai remains secure at present, but with all of China gone, "Good Government seems hardly an antidote to a "good majority".

The fact does remain that Ma's model government will be one of the most serious challenges to the Communists when they enter the province.

They will be absorbing a high standard of government, a fanatical army, a people very much aware of progressive measures, a motley assortment of races and religions, and an area whose past goes back to antiquity.

China's Northwest, though now little known to the outside world, was once an important centre of civilization. Over a thousand years ago cities like Lanchow and Sian were crossroads through which traders, priests and adventurers travelled to and from India and the Near East.

The famous cave paintings of Dunghwan, artistically the equal of Ajanta, still stand in Kansu province as pious testimony of the Buddhist wayfarers who were assured safety in travelling by contributing to the excavating and decoration of a cave as they began their long journeys to Persia, to Tibet or to India. The monks of Dunghwan had their clients coming and going, as further contributions, this time in gratitude, were expected when the travellers returned safely.

Near Wuwei, Kansu, on the route to Russian-dominated Singkiang province, stands the battered remains of a dagoba which is said to contain a hair of the Indian Emperor Ashoka.

As one travels the vast distances of these provinces, an undulating ridge of mud along the road shows all that is left of the Great Wall of China, the connecting link between this part of the world and the ancient Peking government.

All Round Changes

During this ancient glory, the face of the Great Northwest of China gradually began to change. Geographical and atmospheric disturbances turned much of it into deserts, like the Gobi. The arrival of the European along the Eastern coasts and the opening of international sea routes diverted hinterland trade. Centuries long deforestation, by people who had to have warmth enough to survive the bitter winters, finally took its toll in soil erosion. Where once the hills were green with vegetation, today a large part of the vast Northwest is a yellow desert of friable earth.

The religious face of the Northwest changed too. Buddhism from India became established in parts. Branches of Lamaism spread out from Tibet. Confucianism from the East or China proper absorbed the minds of many. Mohammedan traders and missionaries gradually became absorbed into the local populations, and while adhering to their faith, their Arab features gradually turned Mongoloid.

After centuries of stagnation, modernization came to one part of the Northwest, Tsinghai, and turned it into a model province of China. About 30 years ago, Tsinghai was given boundaries and a name by Ma Bu Fan's father, who rose to rulership by virtue of his superiority as the richest and strongest of the warlords in the area. Although Tibet refuses to acknowledge Tsinghai her borders with China's provinces have been stable.

The entrance to Tsinghai begins at a narrow pass on the road from Lanchow. This constitutes the only road entry into the province. Other routes are caravan trails where animals and men must cross high mountains to enter. Freezing weather blocks free communication with the outside world, except for a few summer months. Militarily, Tsinghai is almost impenetrable.

In order to ensure the defence of the newly created province, Ma Bu Fan and his father planned an army which would keep out intruders from angry Tibet to the West, and block interference from their own people to the East. They used the Muslims as nucleus for a fanatically disciplined and obedient Army, although the Muslim population constitutes only 40 per cent minority within the province.

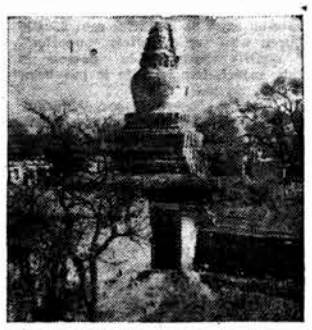
The Ma military dynasty is carried on by Ma Bu Fan's son who heads the Tsinghai army. Although it is integrated with the Nationalist Army, their strength and bargaining power was such that they refused to fight in the Nationalist cause further afield than the easternmost boundaries of the Northwest. Until recently, the core of the Tsinghai army was responsible for the peace and quiet of the North-west. The communists once made an attack on the North-west which was mercilessly repulsed by Tsinghai's army—the only army that could inflict a conclusive defeat on the Chinese communists.

Ma Bu Fan explained the success of his troops by saying: "If you are sure you are right and have a job to do, then don't play with the enemy. Chop him up into bits, and he won't worry you again."

Until the rest of China fell, the communists had not the courage or morale to sortie against the Northwest again.

Once establishing the strength needed to have respect, Ma Bu Fan set about rehabilitating the country. With almost a visionary's zeal, Ma Bu Fan saw the salvation of the near-desert, Tsinghai, in the tree. The importance of trees in preventing soil erosion was explained to every element of the population. Education teams were sent out to remote villages, and even contacted the nomadic tribes. In areas where co-operation was slight, Ma himself went and explained directly to his people. Every available revenue was diverted to the purchase and importation of the hardiest tree, the poplar, which grows fast enough to

(Continued on page 6)



Under this dagoba, at the crossroads of Central Asia, there is supposed to be a hair from the head of the Emperor Ashoka, taken there by travellers from India.

★

Mongols and Nomads reach Sining to sell their wares.

★

Traders and peasants from Central Asia in Sining.

★

Ma Bu Fan made the Muslim women of Tsinghai give up their veils. Now, like this one, (right of centre) they wear only black hoods.

—Photos By Marguerite Brown

PRODIGIES AND SUPER-KIDS

I. Q. Test For Genius

ACCORDING to a recent survey, there are 1,000,000 adult Americans who rank as geniuses and 350,000 children who are definitely "superior". The quality these people possess is highly valued but to date it has been little understood.

For instance, there's George Jordan, who designed and built all the furniture in his home; he does long division in his head and he rarely forgets a name, address or telephone number. His friends think he's the best judge of people they've ever come across for he shows an amazing knowledge and understanding of human nature.

George never took special courses in any subject. In fact, he didn't finish high school. He went to work when he was 14, and today he earns do 60 a week as a salesman for a shoe company. He still lives on the street where he was born and he's never travelled more than 200 miles from the town.

You wouldn't call him a self-made man. But there's one thing you'd have to admit—George is intelligent. His memory, his learning ability and his clear-cut way of thinking show he would score high on any scientific intelligence test.

Psychologists are beginning to realize there are more George Jordans in the world than they ever suspected.

For centuries vague and fanciful notions have surrounded the subject of intelligence, and scientists themselves have only recently crystallized their theories on the exact what and why of it.

Authorities agree, first of all, that "intelligence" is a big term—it includes all the abilities we use to get knowledge, retain it and, perhaps most important, to apply it. Very intelligent people have an obvious advantage over the rest of the population, and it doesn't stop with mere book learning. As a group, their earnings are higher, marriages more secure, their insanity and suicide rates lower. It may surprise you to learn they also live longer. Professor Chester Alexander of the Department of Sociology at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, studied the records of 2,000 of the most outstanding figures of the last century. The group included philosophers, musicians, poets, mathematicians, artists, actors, etc. Though these people lived more than 100 years ago, their life spans compare favourably with the 20th century.

I. Q. Test Effective

ONE trait that has a particularly close relationship to intelligence is memory, and prominent persons in almost every field generally have exceptional memories. James A. Farley, former U.S. postmaster-general, for example, could recognize 20,000 men and women in different sections of the country and call them all by name. Roscope Pound, until recently dean of Harvard law school, could speak for hours without using notes and later recall, in exact detail, every word of his speech. Gen. George Marshall is also noted for his fabulous memory. While he was chief of staff of the U.S. army, he held a press conference at Algiers.

He began the interview by asking the 60 reporters who were present to state their questions one by one. After 60 questions had been asked, Marshall began the conference. He talked for almost an hour and answered every single question. The men in the room were justifiably astounded, for each time he came to a new point he spoke directly to the reporter who had asked the question.

Intelligence tests are coming into increasingly wider usage today. Schools use them, for example, to classify students and business firms are finding them effective in placing employees. An I.Q. or intelligence quotient of 90 to 110 is average. 110-120 indicates superior brain power, 120-140 is very superior and anything above 140 is at the genius level. On the other end of the scale, 80-90 is dull normal, 70-80 is borderline and scores below 70 show the subject is feebleminded. (This last includes only two per cent of the population).

BY PAULA PHILLIPS

The most recent report on intelligence testing comes from the psychology department at North-western University where Prof. A. R. Gilliland devised a test to measure the intelligence of infants at the age of four weeks. His test, the result of six years' of research, represents the first systematic experimentation with children younger than three months. There are 40 items in all on the test and examiners watch to find out whether an infant will do such things as close his fingers on a rattle, blink or turn his eyes away when a ray of light is flashed on his face, watch a moving person, listen to a ringing doorbell, follow a metal tape as it moved horizontally, vertically or in a circle. In the early tests, for instance, the infant won't focus his eyes on the tape at all. Later, he'll begin to focus and then he'll follow it when it's brought parallel to his eyes. Finally, at six to eight weeks of age, he'll follow the tape when it's moved up and down and then when it's swung in a circle.

"SORRY, LADY, CAN'T YOU READ?"

Education Raises Score

It is impossible to set up rigid standards as to what babies should do at different age levels, and there is wide variation in their activities. But the current belief is that these differences indicate the potential intelligence of the child.

Of course, it is easy to get results that are not valid and for this reason trained observers and testers are needed. Dr. Gilliland stresses these factors. He says. "There is no use in trying to test a baby who is sleepy, hungry, crying or wet. You couldn't possibly get an accurate picture of his performance under these conditions."

The I.Q. is the most accurate measure we have of innate intelligence. At one time psychologists thought a person's score remained constant throughout his life, but today there is proof that I.Q.'s can be raised.

One psychologist maintains that anyone can increase his score by 10 per cent and there are a few rare cases on record of persons who doubled their I.Q.'s within a few years. These changes can always be traced to outside influence of some kind. Children who are malnourished, hard of hearing or near-sighted, for example, will score higher on intelligence tests aftter these handicapping conditions have been corrected.

Formal education is another important factor. Dr. Irving Lorge, associate professor of education, Columbia university, conducted an experiment in 1941 to see what had happened to a group of 131 children who had been tested in the New York city schools 20 years before. He found that, in general, those who had gone to college had raised their I.Q.'s and those who had stopped their education with high school had the same scores they had had in the eighth grade. But those who had the lowest scores in 1921 and had gone ahead in school still did not come up to those who had the highest scores and little added education.

Says Dr. Lorge: "The individuals who have been deprived of schooling have been denied an opportunity for fulfilling their potentialities. Education does make a difference but it would be over-optimistic to change the least able into the most able".

The best examples of the accomplishments of superior minds come from history. John Stuart Mill, the British philosopher and economists, believed to be the most brilliant man who ever lived, was learning Greek at the age of three. He studied Plato when was seven, Latin, geometry and algebra at eight and he was just past six when he wrote a history of Rome. Karl Witte, another child prodigy, entered a German university at the age of nine, got his Ph.D. degree at 14 and lived a highly successful academic life until his death at the age of 83.

Dr. Harvey Zorbaugh, director of the Clinic for the Exceptional Child at New York university, has spent more than 20 years studying the superior children of our time. He has tested almost 3,000 "superkids" and has discovered that, contrary to popular belief, there is nothing neurotic or unstable about the child who's above average. As a matter of fact, he's usually more stable and mature than the average child. He's also taller, heavier and better adjusted. Superior children may seem to fall below their schoolmates because they don't get the proper opportunities to develop. All too often parents and teachers don't recognize or understand the child who's bright. They realize he's different from the others, but they think he's simply being disobedient, perverse or too curious.

Heredity Important

Dr. Zorbaugh met his first "Super Kid" while working in a court clinic in Chicago. Police brought in a sullen 15-year old who had been caught cracking a safe. After talking to the boy, who seemed exceptionally intelligent, the doctor decided to give him an intelligence test. He found his I.Q. was 145 five points above the genius mark. Here was a youth who was bored with his classmates. So he had found an ingenious if anti-social outlet for his active mind. He spent all his spare hours studying technical journals, matching wits with engineering experts so could keep one jump ahead of the latest designs in burglar-proof safes.

The brightest child Dr. Zorbaugh ever met was Robert, an eight year-old with an I.Q. of 207. (This occurs only once in every 175,000 cases). At the age of six Robert was using words like "casuistry" and "disproportionate." At nine he had applied for patents on two inventions; one was a unique method for capping oil wells that showed amazing technical knowledge, even though its inventor had never seen an oil well. At the age of 10, Robert wrote a Christmas play for his school in Elizabethan verse. Although this boy's intelligence was obviously away above par he was an average child in every other respect. He liked the radio, the movies and was intensely interested in sports. His friends called him "the best baseball player that the neighborhood could boast."

Heredity seems to be the most important factor in intelligence. Children **who are unusually bright** generally **have parents who are also superior. As far as sex differences** are concerned, **there's no proof one sex is more intelligent than the other.**

Even so, psychologists are still trying to show that either men or women have the edge. You can take any stand you prefer on this point, and chances are you'll find some researcher who has evidence to back you up. The best comment comes from one authority who puts it rather facetiously: "We have more than a sneaking suspicion that the female of the species is not only more deadly than the male, but also more intelligent."

MUSLIM WAR LORD OF CHINA

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(Continued from Page 5)

produce immediate results, and yet is resistant to the intense cold. Literally thousands of trees were brought into Tsinghai, and soldiers, civilians, men and women, were conscripted into tree planting gangs. Within ten years, the desert of the Northwest began to look something like a garden again.

Contempt For Chiang

When Ma Bu Fan told us the story of the reappearance of trees to his province, we wondered how severe had been his measures to enforce his arboreal day dream. When we asked what the punishment was for damaging one of the state-planted trees, he answered: "Why, none at all. You cannot force people to love a thing. Look at Chiang Kai Shek, he tries to force the Communists, but they don't love him or what he preaches. Do they?"

A look came into his eyes which showed complete confidence in his own governing, and absolute contempt for Chiang's government.

After checking Tsinghai's most immediate danger, soil erosion, Ma began to direct aid to the people. Schools were organised; education became compulsory. The graduates of one of the free state schools are given advanced training in the military arts. Successful graduates are commissioned in the Army. Hospitals appeared, and one of them in Sining, Tsinghai's capital, has a large, elegant, separate wing for ailing Tibetan princes—if they choose to come for modern medical treatment. Nurseries for children were organized.

One feature of Tsinghai's advancement is a maternity home where unfortunate women may bear their illegitimate children. If the mother does not wish to keep the child, then the State assumes responsibility.

Specialists, the best available in remote Northwest China, were invited to Tsinghai for consultation, advice and basic construction work in all fields of progressive state development.

Ma Bu Fan's thinking has always turned West and not to Nanking. In his schools Arabic as well as Chinese was taught. The optional readings of the Koran in his schools disqualified them from recognition by the Central government; but Ma showed his contempt by flouting their decrees. Perhaps he dreamed of a Muslim chain extending from Morocco and the Arabian countries across Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan and extending up to his own Northwest China.

Religious Freedom

Certainly Ma had been influenced by Attaturk and his modernization of Turkey. He took the 'burkhas' off the women and left them a token black hood which exposes the face but covers the hair. Wearing of this hood is completely optional and many of the Muslim women have given it up. Movies and folk dancing of the several racial communities harboured in Tsinghai are patronized by the Muslims. The operatic theatre of the Han or non-Muslim Chinese occasionally is performed when travelling troupes visit Tsinghai. As regal favour to Tibetan princes who come to Sining, Ma himself escorts them to the local mo-

(Continued on page 27)

Temple Of Arts And Culture

UNIVERSITY OF RAJPUTANA

FOR many years, public-spirited people in Rajputana had been aspiring to have a University of their own.

First, the colleges as well as the High Schools of Rajputana used to be affiliated to the then University of Allahabad. Later, after the Allahabad University became a purely teaching University, the high schools and intermediate colleges remained affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, while the Degree Colleges were affiliated to the University of Agra.

Shortly afterwards, however, in 1929 a Board of High School and Intermediate Education was established at Ajmer for Rajputana (including Ajmer-Merwara) cum-Central India and Gwalior, under the auspices of the Government of India; and the high school and intermediate colleges were switched on from the U.P. to this Board, whereas the degree colleges remained affiliated to Agra University. At this time, Rajputana had no professional colleges, only a few degree and intermediate colleges and a modest number of high schools as compared to its area.

The Ajmer Board, whatever its shortcomings, did considerable service in creating educational consciousness among the teachers as well as the public of Rajputana; and for the first time the teachers of Rajputana had a direct voice in managing their educational affairs. In the University of Agra, too, they got substantial representation.

With the expansion of education and the growth of educational consciousness, the authorities and members of the Ajmer Board felt the need for raising the Board to a University, for the areas served by it; and in 1941-42, the Board initiated a move in this direction. Lord Linlithgow, however,

By

M. M. Varma

directed that the question should be taken up after the end of the War.

Jaipur Lead

After the end of the War, the Government of India were absorbed in political and economic problems, and the matter went slow. On the other hand, Sir Mirza Ismail, the notable Prime Minister of Jaipur, had also started a vigorous move to establish a University for the States of Rajputana (only) at Jaipur. Little effective progress was made by either of the two schemes, for some time.

Meanwhile, the political face of India showed clear signs of imminent change; and Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the new Prime Minister of Jaipur, gave a smart push to the cause, and succeeded in securing the consent of the Darbars of Rajputana; and the University of Rajputana Act was promulgated in January 1947, and the University started working from July, 1947, in full order.

The Jaipur Darbar since presented a spacious plot of 200 acres in Gandhi Nagar, in beautiful surroundings at Jaipur, for the University to have its own Buildings—including the Senate Hall and the University Library—and endowed a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for their construction.

In February last, the Foundation-Stone of the new Buildings, worthy of the University, was laid by His Excellency Shri C. Rajagopalachari. As the learned Vice-Chancellor remarked in his speech on the occasion, it was significant that the joint action of the States which gave birth to the Rajputana University was conceived at a time when fissiparous tendencies were uppermost; and as Sir V. T. Krishnamachari the Pro-Chancellor, observed, it was most appropriate "that the formation of the University should have constituted the first step in the process that has now culminated in the United States of Rajasthan."

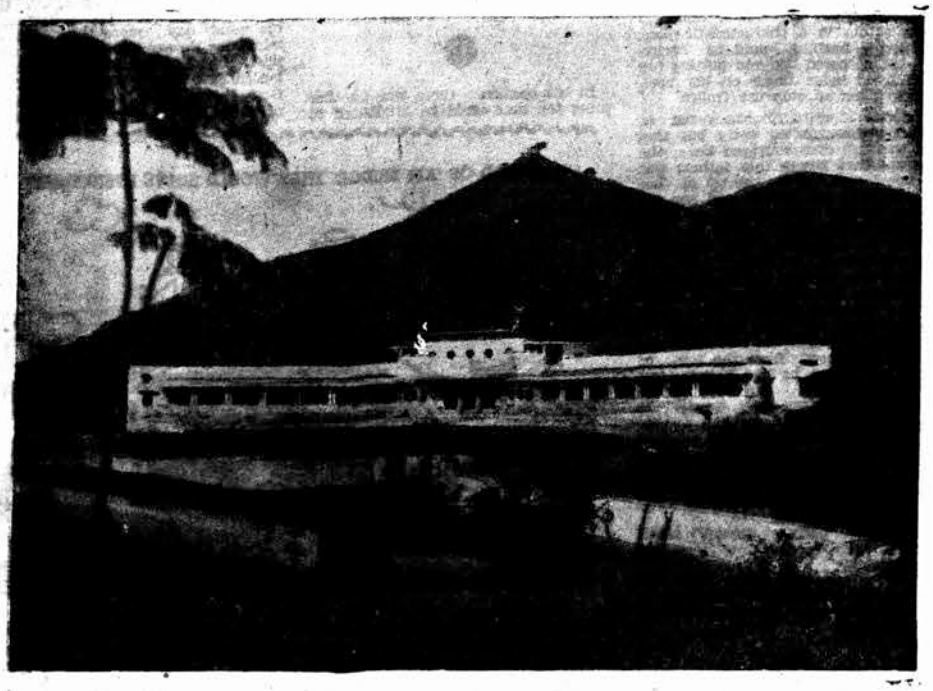
Recognition Of Degree

Today, the University comprises within its jurisdiction, a Medical Col-

(Continued On Page 31)

Vidyapeeth girls practising horse riding.

★



"Vidya Bhavan," Teachers' Training College, Udaipur

★

Birla Montessori School

SHOBHA

SHORT STORY

S. K. PADVAL

SHOBHA is a darling! In college circles—on the play-ground or in the debating society, wherever she went, she usually made her mark. Her elegant figure, her demeanour, above all her captivating large dark eyes set in her oval face had a unusual fascination for the boys.

In spite of her somewhat brownish dark complexion for a Brahmin girl, Shobha outclassed fairer and more handsome students of her sex, by unfathomable charm which was all her own. Envious girls making most of her complexion cracked jokes among themselves and nicknamed her as the "Helen of Troy" or "Cleopatra without an Antony" and laughed. Yet, the general chorus never failed to rise in her praise, that Shobha was a darling.

Leaping over the steps, as she entered the verandah with the Badminton racket in her hand, she started humming merrily a popular tune from a recent picture, keeping time by tapping her dainty fingers on the racket using it as a substitute for a mandoline and a few moments later actually indulged in whirling and swerving her limbs in imitation of a famous dancer Unwittingly and without foreboding, her performance came to an abrupt end, when old "Massi" emerged from within in a characteristic pose, emitting a hushing sound by encircling her withered lips and putting her right hand index finger on her nose, beckoned her to stop her frolics.

"Mass...." cried Shobha vexed at "Massi's unwarranted entry but that old woman's eyes conveyed her the message that Bappa (her father) was at home. Out came the tip of her tongue from her mouth and she enquired by the play of her eye-brows whether it was true. Getting the answer in the affirmative and forgetting the imprudence of "Massi", like a child of ten, she put her hand around the neck of the old woman and touched the wrinkled forehead with her lips In spite of the vigilance of "Massi", her father, in fact had witnessed the 'show' from the top of the stairs where he had halted, lest he might disturb and ruin such a pleasant exhibition given "gratis". It was an unusual sight for him to witness, although reports had reached him of Shobha's versatile achievements. With a smile on his lips he ran down the stairs and accosted them before the pair could vanish in the interior of the house.

"Bappa—so early at home?" asked Shobha, "any special programme for the evening?"

"Yes", a special show that just came to an abrupt end! "laughed Rao Bahadur Sitaram. Her face coloured with shyness.

●

"Oh! Bappa——" and away she ran to her room.

Her father Rao Bahadur Sitaram enjoyed a lucrative practice at the Bar and was a well known man in the town loved and respected, for his integrity, honesty and outspokenness. His views on social and religious matters were sought invariably by his juniors as well as elders. He was believed to be an authority on knotty social problems, whose practical solution could only be given by Rao Bahadur Sitaram. If any public dispute arose and parties could not hope to reach settlement, Rao Bahadur Sitaram acted as their guide and philosopher and the parties yielded to his authority, grumblingly in some cases but readily in others. Such was the confidence placed in him.

He was a widower and Shobha was his only child. He had refused to enter into matrimony again. His stout "No" to the suggestions and entreaties of his numerous friends and relatives was attributed to the love of his dead wife, but very few persons knew that there was another side to the shield.

To judge and estimate his character by these superfluous appearances would have been misleading. He belonged to a generation—which is fast disappearing now—which took delight in indulging furiously in bickerings and wordy battles freely fought among themselves on social topics such as women's education, widow remarriage and last but not the least emancipation of the untouchables. As we know Rao Bahadur Sitaram was acclaimed to be a staunch social Reformer and his views were pronounced. But very, very few persons knew that he was altogether a different man at heart. He possessed that rare but unique quality of seasoning his advanced views with his orthodox beliefs, fostered by his mother, and which, still dominated his mind but he took great care not to sacrifice one for the other. His intellectual reasonings—products of his brain—played a subordinate part to the dictates of his "beliefs". Until now he had assiduously avoided any clash that would have resulted by adherence to opposite views by preferring to sacrifice his personal comforts whenever any emergency arose and that was the reason why he preferred to remain "single". If he were to enter into matrimony again, it was essential for him to choose a widow for his bride, to put into practice what he was publicly preaching. Other leaders in similar plight had married young virgin girls and had incurred public wrath and were subjected to merciless censure ultimately forcing these leaders to retire in better order to unknown corners. But shrewd and foresighted Rao Bahadur Sitaram preferred to lead a secluded life after his wife's death, which greatly enhanced his reputation and elevated him in public estimate. Thus, where others had failed, Rao Bahadur had triumphed!

●

In his opinion there was another thing too that could be attributed to his triumph. Like an orthodox pious Brahmin, his practice was to devote at least an hour, after the day's work to the idols of his forefathers that were installed in a decorus silver 'Devarrah' (miniature temple) beautifully worked out in silver. Before the idols a silver lamp, with wicks fed with ghee, stood burning throughout the day and night. No one else was allowed to enter the room except Shobha. And Shobha in her childhood had played with the idols and made them the tools of her infantile fancy. The idol of Lord Krishna in the characteristic crawling pose as a child with a ball of sweet in one hand appealed to the child greatly and whenever the idols were removed from their rich cushion seats for giving them bath with "panchamrat" (a mixture of milk, curd, sugar and honey) Shobha used to pounce upon this particular idol to the merriment of her father. But as she grew older her visits to that room gradually became few, but on auspicious days her father insisted on her accompanying him to invoke the goodwill and blessings of his Kulsamis, as he used to address them.

Here within these four walls Rao Bahadur Sitaram obtained peace of mind, inspiration and strength to face the world. These were the secrets of his success, where others had failed he had triumphed! Would he triumph hereafter? Why not? There was no reason why he should not? But clouds had already gathered and had threatened a violent storm in his life. Would the clouds vanish without bursting?

He would have admired the agility and grace of her figure, as she ran up the stairs in ordinary circumstances. But to-day was a different day! Instead of gladdening his heart, it greatly depressed him. He heaved a deep sigh and sank in a seat. A few moments later, Ramanand who served as the butler, steward and cook made his appearance. Ramanand would never appear in his presence, unless duty required his (Ramanand's) services. Rao Bahadur Sitaram gave him a look of surprise. Clever as he was, Ramanand had studied his master's ways and had learned to read his master's mind by his movements.

"Sir, your cup of coffee has remained untasted. Shall I bring a fresh one?

"Yes, yes. Thank you, Ramanand" Although it is usual in English life to thank the servants in that fashion Rao Bahadur Sitaram made use of that term to tease his servants (as the servants would not like to be complimented in that way) whenever he was in good mood and this time he resorted to that ruse to escape detection of his feelings by his servants.

Ramanand grinned and withdrew to perform his duty.

●

Early that afternoon, Rao Bahadur Sitaram had received an epistle that had completely upset the balance of his mind—nay more than that—his mind was thrown in the abyss of darkness. His mind would have again relapsed into that stupor but—thank God—Ramanand brought him the cup of coffee. While sipping, he ordered his car and finishing the beverage he ran to his car as though to fly away from the persecuting thoughts.

He wanted to take a long drive to soothe his aching brow as well as to regain the balance of his mind, overthrown by painful indecision. His chauffeur not knowing the destination was driving the car, expecting every moment his master's order. He was driving on and on and when the car had crossed the border of the city asked, "Land's end, Sir!" The answer came in a 'Hun'. When he got down from the car and reached the stony seat carved out of a rock, the sea waves were furiously lashing and dashing against the solid rock beneath his seat, but they were repulsed in return and fountains of spray sprang up very high and spread and fell down in rapid succession, displaying rainbow colours in the rays of the setting sun. It was a delightful sight! The atmosphere and the scene did not fail to produce wholesome effect, but as his mind was moving in a particular orbit, he compared the lashing waves to his thoughts that were trying to break his heart.

That epistle the cause of his mental agony ran thus:—

"Revered Bappasaheb".

Although you have strictly forbidden me to refer to your bounty and generosity my grateful heart compells me to disobey your warning. How can I repay your obligations? You have been a kind patron throughout my life. May God bless you! I received your money order as usual in right time. Bappasaheb, I believe you will not have to bother about me much longer. This letter may be, perhaps the last one. Before it reaches you I might have left the world.

Bappasaheb pardon me—I have concealed a secret from you. How I wish it could be cremated with my dead body without anyone knowing it. But for the last few nights my dead wife visits me in my dream and orders me to disclose the secret to you. I'm helpless! To soothe and comfort my troubled conscience, I'm making a clean breast. You will remember those horrible nights—nights that we passed before the Almighty took Mai saheb away from us. She had given birth to a child which also died within a couple of days. Serious illness seized our Mai saheb and in her fits and delirium she insisted on producing her child in her presence. No fake tale could satisfy her. Every one was at his wits' end! At that time, I suggested to you to substitute another child in place of the dead one. Seeing no harm in it you acquiesced. My suggestion was not without selfish motive, nor was it easy for anyone else to carry it out. My mistress had given birth to a child a week ago and I wanted to dispose off the mother and the child. No better opportunity could ever have been conceived! You were pleased and it worked out wonderfully well. Had it not been for the interference of the apparition of my mistress, everything would have been alright. I've struggled night after night but the restless soul does not leave me alone Bappasaheb! My mistress was a Harijan and her daughter—forgive me—is our Shobha."

"RAGHUVIR"

●

At the first reading, his mind refused to believe the veracity of that letter and he cursed Raghuvir profusely. Second time he perused it, it produced unpleasant distracted thoughts. Shobha—his darling child—an untouchable! What a pollution in his house!! Sacrilege!!! Sacrilege !!! But why? He was moving in society as a friend and a patron of Harijans—he had worked for the emancipation of Harijans. Was this not in conformity with the principles that he had publicly preached? In Shobha he was giving Society a well accomplished Brahmin girl in substitute for an orphan neglected child. How would society recompensate his act? Would not his Kulaswamis tolerate the sacrilege? Over and above all what about Shobha? Great God!! How he wished Raghuvir were dead before he penned that horrible letter!

Such conciliating thoughts had been taxing his mind all along since he received that letter early that afternoon. Being a little composed by the environment, he opposed that letter now for the third time. It presented before his mental eyes the heart-breaking scene that was enacted some twenty years ago. His life struggling with death, lay seriously ill after confinement. No human aid could wrench her from the jaws of death. At times, she got delirious and in the spasms yelled out in frenzied agony to bring to her, her child which had succumbed. The news of the death of that child was withheld from her on medical advice. As the end was nearing the desire to see her child increased. "Bring me, my child! My child!" was the heart-breaking cry of the dying mother. What a dreadful scene it was. Nobody could conceive any idea how to comfort the patient. At that critical moment Raghuvir suggested the ruse and marvellously it succeeded. In delirium and subconsciousness she clutched the child in her trembling hands, kissing it fervently, pressed it against her breast and returned it to the waiting hands of her husband saying. "Take care of this child—My Shobha (meaning ornament). Protect her!" And she laughed and the end came. The vision also came to an end but it had spurred him to action. "Take care of this child—my Shobha. Protect her". The last words of his dying wife seemed to show him the way. "Protect her" Yes, he must do it.

He drove home—a different man altogether. He found Shobha in saffron colour silk sari which she used to wear on special religious occasions. Her hair was let loose on her shoulders, which indicated that she had taken a special bath and was prepared for some ritual.

"Shobha—What does this mean?"

"Bappa, how long have I been waiting for you. I want to fulfil my vow. May I accompany you to the 'Devagarh' to offer my prayers and Naivaldya?"

"Oh, certainly, but Shobha what's the idea of invoking the aid of our Kulaswami? Any gold-fish.

"SSS-h—No, such nonsense! I am keen on winning the Badminton Trophy and this afternoon we defeated our formidable rivals—the favourites! Oh! Bappa it was a grand game and we defeated them!

(Continued on page 26)

"THE KIND OF 'AIR BRIDGE' THAT WOULD SOLVE EVERYTHING"

DEPLORABLE FIELDING OF INDIAN TEAM

Lack Of Enterprise Causes Defeat In Delhi Test Match

BY K. SUBRAMANIAN

INDIA lost the first test by nine wickets against the Commonwealh team, at the Willingdon Pavilion. It was not, howeveh, a triumph of superior batting or class bowling against our players. Some individual performances by Indian batsmen and bowlers were unexcelled.

Of the four centuries made, two by the visitors and the other two on the home side, undoubtedly Hazare's knock of 140 in India's second innings was the best in sheer quality, considering the circumstances in which it was made. He combined defence—a defence that was forced on him by the almost certain prospect of an innings defeat—with manly counter-attack in a fashion that put the visitor's bowling in its proper perspective.

Only smart fielding robbed him of a larger total which, nevertheless, included 18 fours—the highest number of boundaries scored by anyone in this test. The Baroda player gave no semblance of a chance and was beaten by misfortune when an innocuous offbreak from Freer touched the inside edge of his bat and grazed his ball.

The Second Best

The visitor's skipper Jack Livingston's century was in my opinion the second best of the match. It was not without a flaw but by his powerful stroke play against the keen bowling of Nayudu and Phadkar, he outshone Phadkar's knock of 110. His innings included 10 boundaries and two sixes. He signalled his century with a hefty six and hooked the new ball off Phadkar for another six soon after. Like Hazare too, he was out by playing on to his wicket to an offbreak from the pace bowler Phadkar. Two chances, fairly easy one at 39 and another at 51, were the blemishes in his innings.

The third in order was the fighting century of Phadkar in India's first innings. His stand was so important and his contribution to the side so valuable that he became the hero of 20,000 spectators on the third day of the match. Along with Adhikari he stemmed the rot that had set in and retrieved India's position considerably. Scoring mainly by twos and threes, the pair gave a rare exhibition of clever running between the wickets. It had the effect of demoralising the bowlers and taxed the fielders. Phadkar showed himself as a sound batsman with a correct defence and his repertoire contained all the strokes in the book. He was particularly strong in hooks and pulls.

Although Norman Oldfield was the top scorer of the match with 151, his century was marred by several chances, only five of which were recorded. He survived "lives" early in his career as well as later in his stay. Typical of an English county league player, he adopted an orthodox style, tenacious and painstaking. His partnership with his skipper Livingston gave his side a formidable start of 226 runs.

Among the rest, the West Indian, Frank Worrell, who had the stamp of a genius, was outstanding in grace, footwork and timings.

Sound Batsman

Umrigar on the homeside proved himself as a sound batsman and he faced the bowlers, slow or pace or spin, with supreme confidence. He had the right type of temperament for a big match and was never unduly defensive. He remained unbeaten in the first innings and was out in the second only to a splendid catch at a most unexpected place namely the square leg boundary line, as he powerfully hooked Pettiford.

Hemu Adhikari was like a rock of Gibralter to his side and may possibly prove the best partner for Vijay Merchant to open India's innings in the subsequent tests. In the first match he played against the Commonwealth as well as in the Test he proved a thorn in the side of the visitors.

With Umrigar, Mantri also gave his side a valuable start in the second innings. Judged from his stand, it may be said that he lacked that confidence which was needed for an opening batsman in a test but it might have been possibly due to his over anxiety to keep his wicket in tact. He competently carried out the obligation cast on him as one of the opening pair to tire out the bowlers and take the shine off the ball.

Of the bowlers, the outstanding among the visitors was of course George Tribe, the left hander who some time bowled the dangerous "Chinaman". Though his match analysis of 74-31-144-5 did not compare favourably with that of Cecil Pepper who had captured seven wickets for 191 runs in 75 overs including 22 maidens, the left-hander was deadly when the wicket started taking spin on the final day. In fact, he started the rout in the opponents camp with extremely brainy stuff. Pepper obtained cheap wickets by rounding off the tail batsmen, while Tribe's victims were batsmen higher up in the batting order.

The Indian batsmen had little difficulty in dealing with the pace bowlers, Lambert and Freer. Lambert got only one wicket, while Freer caused the dismissal of both the Indian centurians.

On the homeside, Phadkar and Nayudu, in spite of the scant support they received from the fielders, bowled extremely well, each claiming three batsmen on an easy paced and unresponsive wicket.

Reasons Of Defeat

Two main factors, I think, contributed to the defeat of Indian eleven at the hands of the weakest touring side ever. First and foremost was India's deplorable fielding which broke the heart of the bowlers and spectators alike. The Commonwealth merited the victory not because they had a better batting side or possessed bowlers of a high order, but they overwhelmed the Indian side with their superlative fielding. Though collected from three countries wide apart, and from several leagues and counties, the players had developed fine team work in the field in dismal contrast to the Indians on their own ground. If the early catches had been accepted, the visitors would have been robbed of what ultimately proved a match winning first wicket stand. It was not a question of one chance. Livingston gave two chances and Oldfield at least five. Had any one of them been brought off, the visitors total could hardly have exceeded 300 runs. Psychologically, too, the early fall of a wicket or two would have immeasurably encouraged the Indian bowlers.

Secondly the psychological handicap from which the homeside suffered was its undoing. In the face of a huge total of 608 for eight declared and with their skipper and star batsman incapacitated, the home side appeared to have started their reply on the premise that they should play for a draw. The Commonwealth Skipper was quick to sense of the weakness of the opponents.

Quick four wickets for a paltry 76—Livingston himself did not possibly expect that—was the result of complete lack of enterprise on the part of the Indian batsmen. The bowlers asserted their superiority fully exploiting the psychological handicap. At this stage, Phadkar and Adhikari, the seeded players, fought India back to a respectable position. But the batsmen that followed the exit of Phadkar failed miserably. They went to the crease nervously and returned as quickly as possible.

One More Failure

The same happened in the second innings. Like the Phadkar-Adhikari partnership in the first innings, the Hazare-Mantri and the Hazare-Adhikari partnerships in the second almost paved the way for a possible draw but the batsmen that followed the ball of Hazare's wicket once again failed. Phadkar and Adhikari in the first innings, and Hazare and Adhikari in the second, gallantly strove to retrieve an impossible position. Despite their efforts, the first innings was rounded off for 291 and the second innings for 327.

The only consolation for India was that she was saved of the indignity of an innings defeat.

From the start, the Commonwealth team adopted a policy of attack, attacking the bowlers while batting and attacking the stumps while in the field—a policy that paid rich dividends Excepting Hazare, Phadkar, Adhikari, Umrigar and to some extent Mantri, others were victims of their own defensive play. They made the visitors bowling look more effective than it really was.

The visitors scored at the rate of a run a minute and the class batsmen of the homeside replied almost with the same rate. Whenever Indian batsmen went into a "protective shell" they could neither save their wickets nor score runs quickly. Throughout, Livingston had arranged an attacking field to aid the bowlers as a challenge to the Indian batsmen to hit and the only batsmen that gave them a fitting reply was Hazare, Phadkar, Umrigar and to some extent Adhikari.

"Man Of Destiny"

Although over 20,000 spectators who watched the game every day were saddened by the outcome of the match and the deplorable Indian fielding, they found some cheer in the splendid batting of Hazare and Phadkar, the granite stand which Adhikari, the "man of crisis", gave his side, the promise of a seeded player in young Umrigar and the excellent bowling of Phadkar and Nayudu. The dismissal of Freer by Phadkar who shattered his wicket with the fourth ball of the last but one over of the match was the best bowling piece of the Test.

Two flashily-dressed individuals, obviously big-market operators, were discussing their deals in voices loud enough to be heard from one end of the day coach to the other.

"When I first looked into that stock it was selling at 23," lamented one. "I've watched it go up steadily to 40, to 50, and then to 60, and I never bought a share."

"Think it's good for still further rise?"

"I certainly do," asserted the first. "You mark my words. Before it's finished, that stock'll sell at a dollar."

★

One sister is just crazy about school. The other and youngster one is, to put it mildly, considerably less enthusiastic.

The other day the older sister suggested: "Let's play school."

"All right," returned the younger one, grudgingly, "but let's play I'm absent."

★

Joe and Pat, a couple of GIs overseas, became very good friends. They shared everything. When one received a package from home, the other thought nothing of opening it and helping himself to the candy, cookies, or whatever was enclosed.

One day Pat received a card from the Red Cross, telling him he should come at a certain time to give his donation to the blood bank. During his fuming about not signing up as a donor, Joe said: "Oh, I forgot to tell you, I signed up for you, thought you would want to—".

That was when Pat really hit the ceiling. "You can read my mail, eat my candy, date my girl," he shouted, "but when you start giving away my blood—that's too much! Our friendship stops!"

★

The director of the matrimonial agency was quite embarassed. He had a potential fiancee for his client but noticed that his client had BO.

"Before being introduced to your prospective fiancee, suggested the director, "I think you should have a bath."

"A bath?" asked the client. "But what if the marriage doesn't come off?"

★

Two intoxicated men were fighting in a small town, and one was getting an awful lacing until the police arrived.

As they were being led away the loser of the battle moaned feebly: "I'm glad you came along. I never was so tired of a guy in all my life."

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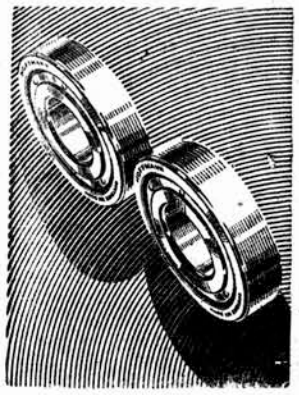

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A Library In Every Village

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S AMBITIOUS PLAN IN OPERATION

By JOSEPH V. FURTADO

BOMBAY'S slogan, A LIBRARY FOR EVERY VILLAGE, is fast coming true. At a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs, a network of libraries has been set up in Bombay Province.

In 1805, Sir James Mackintosh founded the Literary Society of Bombay, for the "promotion of literary and scientific investigation" In 1873, the Bombay Geographical Society was amalgamated with it and has since been known as the Bombay Branch of The Royal Asiatic Society. To-day, Bombay has reached a stage when over 70 libraries cater to the city proper, and another 3,000 will soon be functioning in the rest of the province.

LARGEST LIBRARIES

The Royal Asiatic Society Library, which is in the Town Hall, is still the city's largest library. It has 1,50,000 volumes and 250 periodicals. Its anual budget for books is Rs. 5,000, and for periodicals Rs. 2,000.

In 1864, Premchand Raichand donated Rs. 4 lakhs for the erection of a tower and for a library, in memory of his mother, Rajabai. The work was completed in 1878, and the University Library, housed in the 250-foot Rajabai Tower, is the second largest in the city. It has 90,000 books and 400 periodicals.

The Petit Institute is Bombay's third largest library. It was founded in 1856. Later, the Petit family donated well over Rs. 3 lakhs towards it. Housed in its own building, the Institute has nearly 30,000 books and 450 periodicals.

Most of the other 60 odd libraries are general libraries, but a few cater for specialised needs, like science, medicine, law, economics and so on. During the last war, the United States Information service and the British Information Service set up libraries in Bomaby, with choice selections of periodicals, books and reference works, pertaining to their respective countries. The American library is one of the best run and most popular in town.

VILLAGE LIBRARIES

In 1937, when the Congress Governmtnt came into power, Mr. B. G. Kher, then Minister for Education, initiated a move to set up a network of libraries in the provinve of Bombay. Two years later, a committee was appointed to report on ways and means.

In 1940, the committee submitted a report, but the Congress had gone out of power, and it was shelved. In 1946, the Congress took the matter up again, and within less than three years the major part of the recommendations have been put into practice.

The committee suggested that libraries should be set up in six stages, progressively covering increasing areas. Government has adhered to this plan.

The first stage was the foundation of one Central and three Regional libraries. The Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch). The Maharashtra Regional library (Poona), The Karnatak Vidya Vardnak Sangh (Dharwar), and the Gujerat Vidya Peetha (Ahmedabad) were chosen.

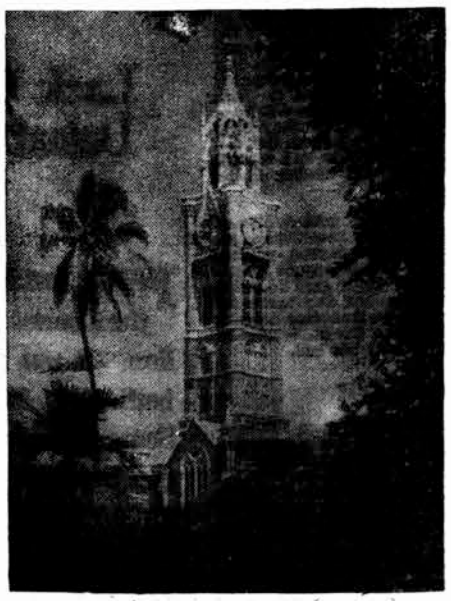
Government sanctioned non-recurring grants to these four institutions at tthe rate of Rs. 30,000 for the Central, and Rs. 10,000 each, for the Regional libraries. Later, recurring annual grants of Rs. 7,000 for the Central, Rs 3,000 each for the Maharashtra and Gujerat libraries and Rs. 2,000 for the Karnatak library were also sanctioned. In addition, 30,000 volumes in English, Urdu, Persian, Gujerati, Bengali and Hindi were handed over by Government to the Central Library, 25,000 each to the Maharashtra and Gujerat libraries and 8,000 to the Karnatak library.

These libraries were to be the nuclei of a network of libraries throughout the province. Each of them had to spend, out of its own funds, an amount not less than the amount of the grant on upkeep. A representative of the Government sits on the Board of Management and the accounts of each library are submitted to public audit.

WIDE NETWORK

At the next stage, the network was spread out to cover a wider area. A Curator and three Assistant Curators were appointed to co-ordinate and direct the establishment and working of smaller libraries.

Sixteen libraries were set up in Bombay's 20 districts, in addition to the four regional libraries. Each district library was given a grant of Rs. 2,000 in the first year, which was later raised to a recurring grant of Rs. 4,000 per annum. Large stocks of books, which were lying idle in the office of the Divisional Commissioners and the District Collectors were also passed on to them. The terms and conditions on which the grants were made were practically the same as those for Regional Libraries.



Rajabai Tower, which houses the University Library

There are 185 'Talukas' and 'Petas' in the province. At the third stage 112 libraries were opened in these sub-divisions. Each of them was given a grant of Rs. 450 per annum, or a total of Rs. 80,000.

Since the merger with the States, the number of districts has risen to 27, and the Talukas to 291. Government are making provision to include all these new divisions in the scheme. Some of them already have libraries of their own.

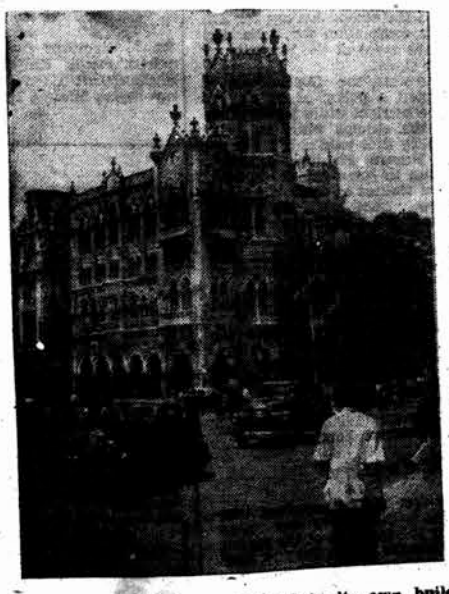
POST-WAR SCHEME

About 1,217 villages for 1,693 including the States, each with a population between 2,000 and 5,000 come into the scheme at the fourth stage, undertaken under the Post-war Reconstruction Scheme. Work on this and the next stage, under which villages with a population of between 1,000 and 2,000 are included, has already been taken in hand. There are about 3,093 or 4,381, including the States, of the latter sype of villages. Each of these libraries is given from Rs 50 to Rs. 150 per annum, according to its population. As a matter of convenience, the Educational Department has taken over the establishment of libraries in some of these villages, and about 2,300 village libraries have been registered by the Department.

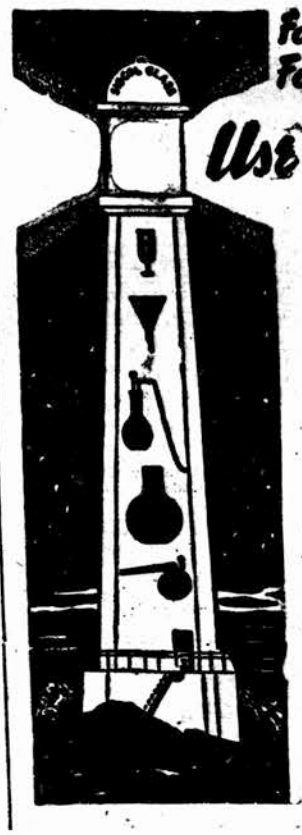
The Bombay Government, through its Department of Labour Welfare, has opened about 200 reading rooms and libraries for the labour classes in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Shilapur, Khandesh and Hubli. Two types of libraries are being set up—general and circulating libraries. The latter will be established in industrial centres and books will be supplied to all 'mohallas' of ten or more chawls.

It has also been decided to build a Children's Library in Cahrni Road Garden. The garden is to be reserved exclusively for children.

That represents the progress made in a movement that is sure to have far-reaching consequences on the life of Bombay. In a few more years, a new world of ideeas will be opened out to every single inhabitant of this important province of India, which will doubtless help to mould the pattern of the Indian democracy of tomorrow.



The Petit Institute Library, housed in its own building



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RUSSIA AIDING CHINESE COMMUNISTS

KMT Delegate's Charge In U.N. Political Committee

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuter).

SOVIET Foreign Minister Andrie Vyshinsky, told the United Nations political committee today that Russia would boycott its debate on China's complaint of Soviet aid to Chinese Communists.

He declared that the Chinese item on the agenda was merely a pice "of Kuomintang pettifoggery" and beneath the dignity of the United Nations.

For these reasons the Soviet delegation would not take part in discussion of this item and would not regard as "binding" any decision made by the committee.

The Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Polish and Czechoslovakian delegates made identical statements.

The Yugoslav delegate said the present Chinese delegation had "lost the right to represent the Chinese people".

He therefore thought the committee should first decide whether the Chinese delegation had its rightful credentials.

Mr. Lester Pearson, the Canadian Chairman, ruled that if any challenge were to be made it should be made in the Credential Committee.

DENIAL

The Chinese representative, Dr. F. Tsiang, denied the Yugoslav assertion and declared he represented a democratically elected government. He accused Russia of a series of acts in violation of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 1945. Under this the Soviet Union agreed to respect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and not to interfere in her internal affairs. Dr. Tsiang gave the following examples of alleged violations:

On October 1, 1945, the Chinese Government informed the Soviet Government it was dispatching troops to the port of Dairen. Five days later, the Soviet ambassador told the Chinese Government that his government opposed the landing of the troops.

Dr. Tsiang commented: "In fact the treaty provisions clearly showed that, with the exception of those rights which were granted to the Soviet Union, the Chinese Government possessed all other rights with regard to Dairen".

Besides his allegations of Soviet treaty violations, Dr. Tsiang gave the committee a detailed list of crimes allegedly committed by Russian troops on Chinese territory. It included 22 alleged murders, 21 cases of rape and nearly 400 looting. The loot was said to have included 66 wrist watches.

WALK OUT

After telling the Political Committee that he would not take part in the debate on China's allegations against the Soviet union, Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrie Vyshinsky, walked out of the committee room carrying a copy of Dr. Tsiang's sixty-page speech. M. Vyshinsky beckoned to his deputy, M. Jacob Malik, who joined the rest of the delegates around the table.

Dr. Tsiang accused the Soviet Union of an "immoral and cynical programme of aggression" in which it gave economic and military aid to the Chinese Communists.

He said that after the Chinese Government told the Soviet authorities in October 1945 that they were sending troops to Manchuria, the Russians told them the Manchurian ports were garrisoned by armed units of unknown origin and allegiance.

The Soviet authorities said they could not be responsible for the security of Chinese troops.

Dr. Tsiang commented: "In other words, Communist forces had already been permitted by the Soviet army to take over the ports and were prepared to defy the landing of Chinese government troops."

He cited alleged instances of Soviet military and "extensive economic" aid to them, commenting: "This is imperialism in all its nakedness."

Referring to open Soviet troop and ship participation in the Communist "armed rebellion", Dr. Tsiang said one of the "most outrageous cases was the participation of Soviet vessels" in the Communists' attack on the Chang-shan islands last July

FOUR THINGS

Dr. Tsiang asked the General Assembly to do four things:

(1) Pronounce judgment of the Soviet Union for frustrating the Chinese Nationalist Government's efforts to re-establish its authority in Manchuria and for giving military and economic aid to the Chienese Communists.

(2) Recognise that the cause of China's political independence and territorial integrity was one common to all the world's peoples.

(3) Recommend that all member states desist from giving military and economic aid to the Chinese Communists.

(4) That no United Nations member recognise the Communist regime.

Referring to outer Mongolia, Dr. Tsiang said people who had escapted from there had told of Russia "oppression and virtual conquest."

He also accused the Soviet Union of having been behind various rebellions in Chinese Turkestan in 1943.

Turning to American aid to China, he said it did not compare with that given to Greece.

Rev. Scott To Testify Before U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25, (PTI-Reuter): A Seven-Nation Sub-Committee voted unanimously today to permit the Rev. Michael Scott, South African Missionary, to testify on South West Africa's future before the United Nations Trusteeship Committee as representative of the Herero and other tribes.

The Sub-Committee, set up by the Trusteeship Committee, decided to accept the credentials submitted by Mr. Scott so far the only representative of the African population of the territory.

South Africa, which holds a mandate over the former colony, has told the United Nations that it considers South-West Africa an integral part of the Union's administration, and that it has no intention of transforming the area into a trust territory as requested by the United Nations.

In the discussion before the vote, Dr. E. M. de Marchena, Dominican Republic reminded the Sub-Committee that what they were doing might create a new chapter in the history of the United Nations, because they were now concerned with the question of providing direct hearings for peoples from non-self-governing territories. There was an important legal issue which could not be ignored. He asked if the chieftains concerned would automatically delegate powers to Mr. Scott?

South Africa formally asked the Trusteeship Committee later today to submit the question of granting hearings to representatives of the native population to the General Assembly for a final decision. South African delegate Jooste warned the committee a decision to grant such hearings would create a precedent and might introduce a new rule into the business of all other United Nations Committee

Mr Shiva Rao (India) said that while not questioning the points raised by the Dominion Republic, the sub-committee was charged with a definite duty and that was to study the credentials The legal points raised were important, but he pointed out that the terms of reference of the sub-committee were extremely limited. They had to satisfy themselves whether the credentials were in order and he suggested that the Reverend Scott himself give the sub-Committee evidence as to the genuineness of the credentials

Mr. Sachin Choudri took over from Mr. Shiva Rao as India's representative in the Sub-Committee after Mr Shiva Rao had sat in the Sub-Committee for some time.

S. AFRICAN DELEGATE'S PROTEST

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov 26 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Delegation announced last night that it would not attend today's session of the United Nations Trusteeship Committee at which Rev. Michael Scott, South African missionary, will give evidence on South-West Africa's future.

South Africa, which holds a mandate over South-West Africa, has told the United Nations that it considers the former German colony an integral part of the Union's administration, and that it has no intention of turning the area into a trust territory as requested by the organisation.

COLOUR INSANITY CONDEMNED

Capetown Diocesan Synod's Resolution

CAPETOWN, Nov. 26. (PTI-Reuter): Capetown's Diocesan Synod today adopted a motion condemning race discrimination in South Africa.

The Right Rev. S. W. Lavis, Co-acjutor Bishop of Capetown, declared: "the deadliest disease we suffer from in South Africa is colour insanity. All of us are guilty of allowing this poisonous growth to come to a stage where we are reaping a dreadful harvest".

In England there was an impression that the present South African Government invented racial discrimination, but it would be sheer hypocrisy to say it was due to any one particular group, he added.

The Synod's resolution expressed deep concern at the deterioration in race relations reflected in the "dreadful uncertainty about the future that has gripped the coloured African and Indian people."

U. N. Kashmir Commission

GURMANI TO PRESENT PAKISTAN'S CASE

LONDON, Nov. 25, (PTI-Reuter):—Pakistan's Minister for Kashmir Affairs, Nawab Mushtab Ahmed Gurmani, will leave London on Monday November 28 for Geneva, where the United Nations Kashmir Commission is in session Nawab Gurmani, who will present the Pakistan case when the Kashmir dispute comes up before the Security Council of the United Nations in New York, is anxious to inform himself on the progress made by the Commission in Geneva towards the completion of its report to the Security Council. The Commission's report is expected to deal with conditions for a truce in Kashmir between India and Pakistan and the outstanding disagreements about its implementation. It had originally been expected that the report would be ready by the middle of November Latest information, however, is that the end of the first week in December is a more likely target date.

Subject to the findings of the Kashmir Commission, Nawab Gurmani is expected to concentrate his presentation of his country's case before the Security Council on what Pakistan considers the essentials of the Kashmir dispute in its relation to the United Nations, according to reliable sources here.

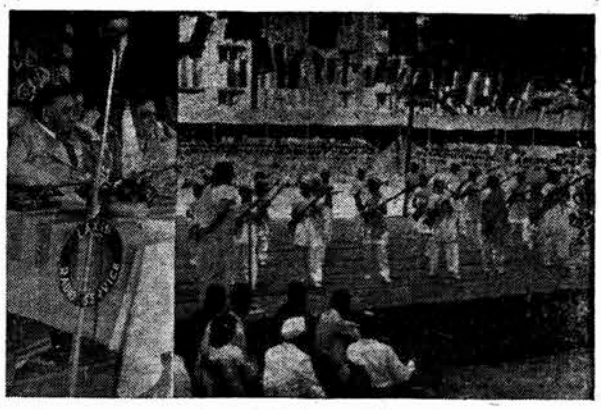
He will, it is predicted, stress above all the urgency of a solution in Kashmir, not only for Pakistan and India, but for stabilising the situation politically and economically in the whole surrounding area.

LIAQUAT'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

The Moscow invitation was sent and accepted at approximately the same time as the announcement of the visit of Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, to the United States.

It therefore long pre-dated President Truman's invitation to Liaquat Ali Khan, which is officially only known through the President's answer to a recent White House press conference, when he stated that he was seriously considering the issue of such an invitation. It is, however, now an open secret that the invitation has now actually been made. Observers are by no means convinced that the Pakistan Prime Minister's visit to Washington will necessarily be delayed until the preconditions of the Moscow visit have been settled between Karachi and Moscow. These, it is reliably understood, are, on the Pakistan side, that diplomatic relations should be established between the two countries before any state visits take place. Moscow is understood to have agreed to this, but to have altogether different ideas to Karachi on the size and scope of the missions to be established before such a state visit.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS SCOUT RALLY



The Annual Rally of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, was held at Gilder Tank playground on Saturday. Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University (left) presided.

UNITED FRONT TO FIGHT APARTHEID

CAPE TOWN, November 25 (PTI-Reuter): A Committee has been formed to convene a national conference to co-ordinate efforts to defend the rights of non-Europeans in South Africa, Mr. G. J. Golding, member of the Coloured Advisory Council said here today.

It was vital that non-Europeans opposed the Government's 'apartheid' policy as a whole, particularly the proposed legislation by which coloured people could be removed from the voters' roll and native representation in Parliament would be abolished, he said.

Leaders of Indians, natives and coloured people must form a United Front, he added.

Maintain Full Employment

U. N. RESOLUTION

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Nov 26. (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly has ended a stormy debate on employment conditions throughout the world by reminding all Governments of their charter obligation to provide and maintain full employment. It decided to discuss the world economic situation at the next Assembly session.

The debate, which included forecasts by the Communist countries of the "impending economic crisis" in capitalist countries and strong denials from western countries, resulted in passage of an Australian resolution yesterday by a vote of 41 to five with two abstentions.

Only the Soviet Union and the East European countries opposed the Australian resolution, which called on member Governments to "take action as the need arises" to achieve and maintain full employment.

INDIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

Great Jubilation In Assembly

RAJENDRA PRASAD SUMS UP SALIENT FEATURES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26

The Indian Constitutent Assembly passed the Constitution for the Republic of India today at 11. 10 A.M. with great acclamation, there being only one dissenting voice. Dd. Rajendra Prasad, President, signed the Constitution at 11. 12 A. M.

The constitution of the Indian Republic will be inaugrated on January 26, 1950.

Loud and prolonged cheers greeted the passage of the constitution which will govern three hundred and twenty million people.

At 11-07, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, put to the vote a motion by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, that "the constitution as settled by the assembly be passed."

A lusty "aye" indicated the assent of the house while the lone voice of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, who had earlier favoured the adoption of a constitution like that of the Soviet Union, was raised in opposition to the motion. Maulana Mohani shouted "no."

At 11-12, the President authenticated the historic document so that parts of it might be brought into operation immediately.

PROTECT INDEPENDENCE

Some of the members shouted "Vande Mataram" and "Bharat Mata Ki Jai" both when the constitution was passed and when the President was authenticating the constitution under the glare of the arc lights of the cine cameramen and the flashes from the stills.

The house agreed to a motion moved by Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Government Chief Whip, authorising the President to call another session of the Assembly before January 26. The President of the Indian Republic will be elected during that session.

Among the articles which will come into force immediately are those relating to citizenship, provisional Parliament and temporary and transitional provisions.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in a fifty-minute address to the House, said: "It is up to us to preserve and protect the independence that we have won and to make it really bear fruit for the man in the street".

The house cheered when he said: "Let us launch on this new enterprise of running our independent republic with confidence, with truth and non-violence and above all with heart within and God above".

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, congratulating the Constituent Assembly on the accomplishment of "a task of such tremendous magnitude" as the framing of a constitution for three hundred and twenty million people, today expressed his faith in the village people who would constitute the bulk of the India's vast new electorate.

'In my opinion", he said, "they possess intelligence and commonsense and have a culture which sophisticated people may not appreciate but which is solid".

He calculated one hundred and sixty million people would be on the rolls as a result of adult franchise and hope that elections under the new constitution would be held in the winter of 1950-51.

Nearly 200 members were present while the galleries were packed to capacity as the house met for passing the third reading of the constitution.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad expresed his confidence that as time passed, whatever little distinction still existed between Indian States and the provinces would disappear.

ENCOURAGE HINDI

After describing the salient features of the constitution, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that he looked upon the decision on language as being of very great importance. He added: "it is the duty of the country as a whole now and especially of those whose language is Hindi, to so shape and develop it as to enable it to be the language in which the composite culture of India can find expression."

On the whole, he felt that the house had been able to draft a constitution which he trusted would serve the country well.

He had only two regrets: firstly, there were no qualifications prescribed for members of the legislatures and secondly, the constitution of a free Bharat was not in man Indian language.

Dr. Prasad pointed out that whatever the constitution might or might not provide, the welfare of the country would depend upon the way in which the country was administered. "India," he said, "needs today nothing more than a set of honest men who will have the interest of the country before them."

Let not those who served in the past rest on their oars, saying that they have done their part and now has come the time for them to enjoy the fruits of their labours, he added.

Dr. Prasad refrered to the "tremendousness" of the task which the nouse undertook about three years ago, and said: "if you consider the population with which the Assembly has had to deal, you will find that it is more than the population of the whole of Europe minus Russia, being 319,000,000 as against 317,000,000.

Creditable Part Played By Princes

Another problem of great magnitude, said Dr. Prasad, was that of the Indian States. As a result of the lapse of paramountcy when the British transferred power to India, it became open to any prince or any combination of princes to assume independence or even to enter into negotiations with any foreign power and thus become islands of independent territory within the country.

It must be said to the credit of the princes and the people of the states no less than to the credit of the States Ministry under the wise and farsighted guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (cheers) that by the time the House had been able to pass the constitution, the States were now more or less in the same position as the provinces and it had become possible to describe all of them, including the Indian States and the provinces, as states in the constitution.

As time passed, whatever little distinction still existed between them was bound to disappear.

It had undoubtedly taken the House three years to complete the work, but considering what had been accomplished, it had no reason to be sorry for the time spent.

The cost which the House incurred was not too high. The expenses up to November 22, came to nearly rupees 64 lakhs.

The House cheered as Dr. Prasad referred to the "inspiring speech" made by Pandit Nehru in moving the objectives resolution and said that the credit for the fundamentals of the constitution went to Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel, who were the chairmen of several committees of the House.

"For the first time now it becomes open to the humblest and the lowliest citizens of the country to deserve and become the President or the head of this big state, which counts among the biggest states of the world today. This is not a small matter," he said.

Although there were no specific provisions in the constitution itself making it binding on the President to accept the advice of his Ministers, it was hoped that the convention under which in England the King always acted on the advice of his Ministers would be established in this country also and the President would become a constitutional president in all matters.

While providing some of the States with second chambers, the House had provided also for their easy removal or easy establishment by making this kind of amendment a matter of ordinary parliamentary legislation. Although provision had been made for a second chamber in the Centre and in some of the States, it was the popular house which would be supreme.

WILL OF PEOPLE

The Government of the country as a whole, both in the Centre and in the provinces, would rest on the will of the people which would be expressed from day to day through their representatives in the legislatures and, occasionally, directly by them at the time of the general elections.

Describing the introduction of adult franchise as a "big step", Dr. Prasad said that the work of organising election by one hundred and sixty million voters was of tremendous magnitude. In no other country had election on such a large scale been held yet.

The Legislative Assemblies in the provinces, it was roughly calculated, would have more than 3,800 members, who would have to be elected in as many constituencies or perhaps a few less. There would be something like 500 members for the House of the People and 220 for the Council of States, making a total of about 4,500 members. The country would have to be divided into something like 4,000 constituencies.

"Some people", said Dr. Prasad, "have doubted the wisdom of adult franchise. Personally, although I look upon it as an experiment the result of which no one will be able to forecast today. I am not dismayed by it."

INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY

Dealing with other provisions, Dr. Prasad said that the constitution provided for a judiciary which would be independent. It was difficult to suggest anything more to make the Supreme Court and the High Courts independent of the influence of the executive. One of the articles made it easy for the state Governments to introduce separation of executive from judicial functions and placing the magistracy which dealt with criminal cases on a similar footing as civil courts. He expresed the hope that "this long overdue reform" would be introduced soon in the States.

The provision for Public Service Commissions, he hoped, would be very helpful in guarding against jobbery, nepotism and favouritism.

Another independent authority was the Competroller and Auditor-General, who would see to it that no part of the revenues of India or of any of the States was used without due authority.

The provision for an election Commissioner sought to ensure honest and straight forward election by the voters.

"One of the dangers which we have to face arises out of any corruption which parties, candidates or the Government in power may practise. We have had no experience of democratic elections for a long time except during the last few years and now that we have got real power, the danger of corruption is not imaginary only."

The provisions for the Scheduled Tribes had given considerable satisfaction. The same applied to the Scheduled Castes.

Referring to the complaint that the powers given to the Centre were too extensive, Dr. Prasad said: "We cannot be too cautious about our future, particularly when we remember the history of this country. But such powers have been given to the Centre to act within the sphere of the States relate only to emergencies. I do not anticipate that there will be any tendency on the part of the Centre to grab more powers than is necessary for the good administration of the country as a whole". In his view the Central Legislature could safeguard the interests of the people they represented.

Referring to the solution of the language question, he said: "Now for the first time in our history we have accepted the language which will be the language used all over the country for all official purposes.

The use of English during the period of transition was considered inevitable for practical reasons and no one need be despondent over this decision, which has been dictated purely by practical considerations".

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

He attached great importance to the provision in the Directive Principles that the State should endeavour to promote peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, foster respect for International Law and treaty obligations and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration. "In a world torn by conflicts, in a world which even after the devastation of two world wars is still depending on armaments to establish peace and good will, we are destined to play a great part, if we prove true to the teachings of the Father of the Nation and give effect to this Directive Principles in our constitution. Would to God that He would give us the wisdom and the strength to pursue this path in spite of the difficulties which beset us and the atmosphere which may choke us. Let us have faith in ourselves and in the teachings of the Master whose portrait hangs over my head and we shall fulfil the hopes and prove true to the best interests of not only our country but of the world at large".

TWO REGRETS

Dr Prasad had only two regrets. He said: "I would have liked to have some qualifications laid down for members of the Legislatures. It is anomalous that we should insist upon high qualifications for those who administer or help in administering the law but none for those who make it except that they are elected. It is not possible to devise any yard-stick for measuring the moral qualities of a man and so long as that is not possible, our constitution will remain defective.

"The other regret is that we have not been able to draw up our first constitution of a free Bharat in an Indian language.

HARD TASK AHEAD

Dr. Prasad felt that the work that confronted the country today was even more difficult than during the struggle for freedom. "We did not have then any conflicting claims to reconcile, no loaves and fishes to distribute, no power to share. We have all these now, and the temptations are really great. Would to God that we shall have the wisdom and the strength to rise above them, and to serve the country which we have succeeded in liberating.

"Mahatma Gandhi laid stress on the purity of the methods which had to be pursued for attaining our ends. Let us not forget that his teaching has eternal value and was not intended only for the period of stress and struggle but has as much authority and value today as it had before. We have a tendency to blame others for everything that goes wrong and not to introspect and try to see if we have any share in or not. it is very much easier to scan one's own action and motives, if one is only inclined to do so, than to appraise correctly the actions and motives of others. I shall only hope that all those whose good fortune it may be to work this constitution in future will remember that it was a unique victory which we achieved by the unique method taught to us by the Father of the Nation, and it is up to us to preserve and proted the independence that we have won and to make it really bear fruit for the man in the street. Let us launch on this new enterprise of running our independent republic with confidence, with truth and non-violence and above all with heart within and God above

DRAFTING COMMITTEE THANKED

Dr. Prasad praised Sir B. N. Rao, Dr. Ambedkar and other members of the Drafting Committee and Mr. S. N. Mukerjee, the chief draftsman, and thanked the Secretary, Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, for organising the Secretariat. He thanked the staff under the Deputy Secretary, Mr. Jugal Kishore Khanna and the reporters. He mentioned the translators and the translation committee under the chairmanship of Mr. G. S. Gupta and expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the Watch and Ward officers and the police and the Marshal had performed the duties.

He added: "I should not forget the peons and even the humbler people. They have all done their best. It is necessary for me to say all this because with the completion of the work of constitution-framing, most of them who have been working on a temporary basis, will be out of employment, unless they could be absorbed in other Departments and Ministries. I do hope that it will be possible to absorb them (cheers) as they have considerable experience and are a willing and efficient set of workers".

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Magsar Shud 8, 2006.
Muslim: Safar 6, 1369
Parsi: Khordad 26, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-53 a.m. Sunset: 6-0 p.m.
Hightide: 05-08, 17-27.
Lowtide: 12-08, 22-56.

Today's Engagements

PROPERTY-OWNERS' CONFERENCE: Mody Hall, 11-30.

STUDENTS' PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Free show of the picture "Ram-Vivah". Open to the members of the Group. Finance Minister Mr. Vaikunthlal Mehta, will be present. Krishna Cinema, Charni Road, 9-30 p.m.

INDIAN CHEMICAL AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSN.: Symposium on chemical and pharmaceutical industries at Green's Hotel, 10 a.m.

REGIONAL TRANSPORT OFFICE UNION: Sociaal gathering at 3 p.m., Podar Balika Vidyalaya Hall, Fanaswadi. Mr. R. K. Karanjia, will speak.

GANESH CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY: Foundaton-stone function at Society's Estate at Sleater Road, by Finance Minister, Mr. V. L. Mehta, 10 a.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: Members' meeting at Cotton Greens Station, 10 a.m.

CONGRESS KHADI BOARD AND NAVJIWAN SANGH: Monthly mass spinning programme at Kharek Bazar, Masjid Bunder Station, at 8 a.m.

TEHMURAS DOONGAJI MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Inter-school dramatic competition at Sunderabai Hall, 10 a.m.

ADDRESS TO DR. B. C. DAS GUPTA: At Taj Mahal Hotel, 4-15 p.m. Municipal Commissioner Mr. B. K. Patel, will preside.

THE POLICE BAND will play a music programme at Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens between 9 p.m. and 11 p.m.

BOMBAY DOCKERS: Mass meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union at Carnak Bunder Naka, at 5-30 p.m.

DRY WEATHER AND SLIGHT SHOWERS

POONA, Nov. 26, (PTI): The following is the weather summary for Saturday.

Weather has been dry over the country except for isolated showers in the Darjeeling hills.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal from the west United Provinces to west Bengal and above normal in the Deccan and the south Central Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Weather will be dry over the country except for local thundershowers in the extreme south of the peninsula and a few falls of rain or snow in the hills of the east Punjab and of the west United Provinces.

No large change in night temperatures is expected.

CHART

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from October 1 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. Saturday:—

Abu 79 57 0 0.3 minus 0.6, Ahmedabad 90 65 0 0.5 0, Baroda 93 56 0 0.1 minus 2.5, Belgaum 85 61 0 1.0 minus 5.3, Bhuj 88 57 0 0 minues 1.7. Calcutta 83 57 0 3.6 minus 1.7, Darjiling 47, 39 T. 3.5, minus 2.7 Delhi 76 49 0 0.1, minus 0.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 91 61 0 0.8 minus 2.8, Jubbulpore 82 48 0 6.0 pluus 3.7, Lucknow 76 48 0 6.3 plus 4.8 Madras 85 70 0 10.4 minus 13.9, Mahableshwar 79 65 0 3.6 minus 4.1, Massoorie 56 46 0 0.2 minus 1.1, Nagpur 88 59 0 6.7 plus 3.8, Negapatam 84 75 0 7.3 minus 18.6, Ootacamund 67 56 0 11.4 minus 2.5, Patna 79 51 0 3.3 plus 0.7, Poona 91 61 0 1.8 minus 2.9, Rajkot 91 54 0 0.2 minus 0.6, Shillong 66 37 0 4.4 minus 3.9, Sholapur 92 65 0 1.7 minus 2.7, Simla 60 45 0 0.2 minus 1.5, Surat 95 63 0 2.6 plus 1.0. Vizagapatam 86 66 0 12.5 plus 0.3.

Quake Shock In Kalat

QUETTA, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuter): According to reports reaching here from Kalat city severe shocks of earthquake were felt for two seconds there at about 17-00 hours on November 18th.

No loss of life or property however is reported.

The Pulse Of The City

PROHIBITION ARRESTS: Four persons carrying small quantities of liquor were arrested by the Railway Preventive section from the local trains. Another person named Gokuldas Jamnadas was arrested for possessing 560 tolas of ganja worth Rs. 725. All the five were released on bail by the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. T. B. Vyas.

SUICIDE: Ladhubhai Parab residing at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, and reported to be mentally deranged committed suicide.

ATTACKED ON WAY HOME: Krishna Bhagwan an employee of the Seksaria Mills was attacked on Tulsi Pipe Road by some unknown persons. He, however, managed to escape with minor injuries. Another person named Ramchandra Devji, an employee of the Meyer Sassoon Mills was stabbed on Fergusson Road. He is now in the hospital. No arrests have so far been made in connection with both the incidents.

BAN ON ARMS: The Commissioner of Police has extended the order prohibiting transfer, either by sale or any other means, of arms and ammunition, without a special permit, in Greater Bombay, for two months from Nov. 27, 1949. Dealers, however, will not be affected by the order.

WANTED THIEF: An unknown Sindhi youth recently visited a flat in Dadar area and informed the lady of the house that her husband had failed to take delivery of ghee tins. The latter had purchased from a certain shop, and requested her to accompany him to arrange the transport. On the pretext of leading her to the socalled shop he left her near a building to fetch a coolie. The Sindhi youth by another route went to the lady's house and asked her daughter to accompany him with money which he told her was required by her mother to pay off the ghee tins. In the way he succeeded in taking the money from the girl by impressing on her that the money would be safe with him. After a few yards the youth managed to disappear in a crowded spot leaving the girl stranded. The Sindhi is now wanted by the police and is described as a 16 year old youth, thinly built, of sallow complexion with a few small scars on his left cheek.

PLEA REJECTED: Padamji Getha a city hawker was sentenced to three months' R. I. and fined Rs. 200 for ordering, through a coolie, a mixture of wheat and grams in excess of his rationed quota which he pleadod was meant for feeding his pigeons. The coolie was acquitted.

SENTENCED: Lakhamsey Nathoo, a grocer was convicted for being in possession of 38 paylees of wheat and wheat flour in excess of his rationed quota. He was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

WEDDING: Miss Malini, daughter of Mr. Waman Keshavji Manker, former Presidency Magistrate, was married to Mr. Laxmikant V. Kothare on Thursday last.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE IN FEES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of city students organised by the Students' Action Committee was held this evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to protest against the increase in tuition fees in local colleges.

Mr. R. K. Karanjia, who presided over the meeting, said that education should be free as the air, and the attempt to increase fees was putting an essential acquisition beyond the reach of several thousand students. The increasing cost of education was making higher studies very much like a commodity that could be had only in the black market.

Cheap and free education, said Mr. Purshottam, Tricumdas, was a prerequisite of every free and democratic country. To raise tuition fees was tantamount to debarring the poor from the benefits of education.

Mr. P. R. Lele, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, laid stress on the difficulties of the poor and middle classes in meeting the cost of educating their children and said that an increase in fees would make it possible for a student to go up for higher education not because he deserved it on account of his intellectual capacities, but because he could afford to meet the increase in educational costs.

Mr. R. A. Zakaria and Mr. Naushir Bharucha also joined in the protest.

A resolution condemning the increase in tuition fees was passed. The resolution stated that the tendency to raise fees was only making higher education the monopoly of the privileged few, and was cutting at the roots of democracy.

Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment

BOMBAY, Saturday

After receipt of assent of the Governor-General of the Indian Union, the Bombay District Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1949, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of November 25, 1949.

Better Meteorological Service To Aviation

MADRAS, Nov. 26 (PTI): Meteorological service to aviation has been greatly improved in South India from November 1, following the implementation of standard procedures recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY—A

244 m.— (1,231 kc/s) 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Master Naushad Geet Bhajan 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Anand Ranade Bhajan 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Kusum Shroff and Sisters Garbi Geet 8-45 News (G). 244 m.— (1,231 kc/s) 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) 11-0 As in Bombay B 12-45 p.m. Sarang Rang 12-50 Master Naushad Ghazal 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay B 1-30 News in (E) 1-40 Listeners' classical requests: 244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 31.41 m. from 5-0 to 7-45 p. m. 41.44 m. from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m. 5-0 S. P. Mohile Multani 5-15 Lalita Venkatraman Kalyani 5-30 As in Bombay B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Krishna Udyaverkar (Purvi) 7-0 Violin Aur Mandolin (Light Dhun) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Kusum Shroff and Sisters Garbi Geet 7-30 Mohammad Khan (Been) 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay B 10-0 Sunday Night at Ten by Clarke.

BOMBAY—B

353 m.— (850 kc/s) 48.79 m. 7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 a.m. Vinayakrao Patwardrhan (Bilaskhani Todi) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Mohammad Khan (Been) 353 m. (850 kc/s) 31.41 m. 11-0 Film Music 12-0 p.m. Krishna Udyavarkar Gaud Sarang 12-45 As in Bombay A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Bhajan Aur Geet 1-10 Anand Ranade (Salag Varah) 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Suha) 353 m. (850 kc/s) 41,44 m. from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m. 61.98 m. from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m. 5-0 As in Bombay A 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-0 Master Naushad (Geets) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 S. P. Mohile (Bhajan) 8-30 Anand Ranade Naravani 9-0 S. P. Mohile Bhavgeet 9-15 Kusum Shroff and Sisters (Garbigeets) 9-30 Swar Mudrika 9-45 Bombay Radio Orch. 10-0 Sangeet Sabha.

BARODA

250 m. (1,200 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Bhairavin on Guitar by A. Mody 7-40 Vyayam Shikshan 7-45 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan 8-45 News (G) 5-30 Film Fare and Variety 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Janardan G. Shinde (Maduvanti on Sitar) 6-20 Vrajendra C. Lineswala Geet 6-30 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Gunjan 7-15 Janardan G. Shinde (Puria on Sitar) 7-30 Vrajendra C. Lineswala (Modern Gujarati songs). 7-45 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 Mathuraben Khare 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 S. K Panchakshari (Puria) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Nabhovani Orchestra (Khamaj Thaat Durga and Mishra Khamaj) 9-30 S. K. Panchakshari.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m.— (920 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. As in Baroda 7-40 Vyavam Shikshan (from Baroda) 7-45 B. P. Bhatt Gopikavasant 8-0 News (E) 8-15 As in Baroda 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-20 Bhajano 6-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate 7-0 Nathalal Dave-Krut Gujarati Geeto 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 B. P Bhatt (Durga) 7-45 p. m. Abhinav Karya 8-0 Guru Nanak-krut Bhajan by Bhailalbhai Shah 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Baroda 9-0 News (E) 9-15 As in Baroda.

LAND ALLOTMENT TO DISPLACED PERSONS

Some time back, displaced persons from West Punjab now living in Bombay Province were advised to register their claims, if any, for allotment of lands in East Punjab for their rehabilitation. The Governments of East Punjab and the Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) are, however, now allotting agricultural lands to such claimants on the basis of the entries in the Jamanbandies and not on the basis of the claims registered. Allotments will be made to the persons in whose names entries exist in the original Jamanbandies and in cases where such persons are not living, to their rightful heirs.

Citizenship Rights

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (PTI)—Displaced persons can register themselves as Indian citizens, under articles five to nine of the Draft Constitution, after the constitution is authenticated by the President of the Constituent Assembly.

Certain clauses of these articles enable some classes of displaced persons to acquire citizenship before January 26, 1950—the date of commencement of the Constitution.

Bengali Publication Forfeited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of West Bengal has issued an order forfeiting to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the publication in Bengali entitled, "Marxbadi" (3rd Volume, May 1949), printed by Shri Sushil Jana at the B. G. Printers and Publishers, Limited, 80-6, Grey street, Calcutta, and published from the National Book Agency, Limited, 12, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta. Further publication, sale or distribution of the publication, or any extract from or, translation of, it have been prohibited.

Baroda Primary Training College Certificates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Baroda having merged into the Bombay Province, teachers who secure certificates of training from the Baroda Primary Training College hereafter will be treated as trained teachers.

The question whether or not the certificates given by the Rajkot Primary Training College should be treated as equivalent to the certificates awarded by this Government is under the consideration of the Government.

Renewal Of Mawa License

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The period of validity of the licences issued by Government of Bombay for the year 1948-49 for sale of imported mawa and sweet-meats prepared from imported mawa is due to expire on 30th November 1949. All mawa and sweetmeat licence holders are informed that they should tender their old licences at the office of the Milk Commissioner, Bhagwan Bhuvan, Mint Road, Bombay, for renewal between 10-30 A.M. and 4 P.M. on any of the working days from 1st to 15 December 1949 (both days inclusive). The old licences should be accompanied with a renewal fee of Rs. 5/- for each such renewal.

Kabir And Jha For Paris

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prof. Humayun Kabir, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India and Prof. Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University are leaving for Paris this afternoon to attend the meeting of the UNESCO.

When the Indian film "Kismet" is shown at the classic theatre in London on Nov. 27, it will inaugurate a new society in London—the Indian Film Society an offshoot of the India League.

BARNA DISPLAYS DAZZLING FORM

Extends Bergmann In Final Of Invitation Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Making his appearance after two days of absence owing to indisposition, Victor Barna, five times table tennis champion of the world thrilled the packed galleries this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana with his dazzling display.

Playing his rounds in the Invitation Tournament, which was held up for his sake, Barna ran through first Ossie Dyer and then national champion Uttam Chandarana to meet his teammate Richard Bergmann in a memorable final

Ossie Dyer never gave any trouble to the veteran player, and scored only nine and sixteen points in the two games. Uttam Chandarana who was playing a subdued game this evening fell to the wellknown player next, also in two straight games

But it was the final against Bergmann later in the evening which provided a most thrilling encounter. Playing his best Barna attacked as often as he got the chance, and rarely missing anything that came his way, Barna forced Bergmann to surrender the first game. Barna continued to play a spectacular game, but Bergmann also rose to the occasion and in a very serious game that followed, Bergmann won in the third game.

Such an exhibition of table tennis has very rarely been seen here before, and to date his encounter against Bergmann has been the best witnessed during the course of the present trip.

Ranvir Bhandari, who only yesterday gave a magnificent performance, was playing a lot below his usual form and he could score no more than six points in the first game and fourteen in the second

Barna this evening played no less than five matches. When it came to the doubles matches — exhibition — Barna once again proved himself the master of his game. Attacking with great vigour, Barna assisted by Bergmann beat Chandarana and Bhandari.

The following are the results:

Invitation Tournament: Barna beat Dyer, 21-9, 21-16; Barna beat Chandarana, 21-15, 21-18; Barna beat Bergmann in the final 17-21, 21-14, 21-16.

Exhibitions: Bergmann beat Bhandari 21-6, 21-14; Barna and Bergmann beat U. M. Chandarana and Bhandari 21-14, 19-21, 21-17; Jaya Walawalkar and Barna beat Miss Enid Bocarro and Bergmann, 18-21, 21-17, 21-18.

SOUTHERN COMMAND ATHLETIC MEET

L/N Jaswant Singh Wins Mile Event

POONA, Nov. 26. (PTI).

Keen competitions in the Southern Command Annual Athletic meet were watched by a big crowd on the Sub-Area Grounds, Poona, last evening. Lieut-General Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, Brigadier D. A. Surve, Sub-Area Commander, Poona and other high military officials witnessed the competitions.

Lance-Naik Jaswant Singh of the Royal Bombay Engineering Corps won the mile race in four minutes 35-1/2 seconds. The sports were supervised by Captain K. G. Shine-Patil, honorary secretary of the Southern Command Sport Association.

Mrs. D. A. Surve, wife of Brigadier D. A. Surve, distributed the prizes to the winners.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage:

2-50 p.m. "Lusis" 'B' vs. Young Comrades (First Division).

3-45 p.m. Goan Sports vs. Maharashtra.

4-45 p.m. Lusis 'A' vs. Tata's 'A'.

Association Ground, Churchgate:

4 p.m. Bombay City 'C' vs. St. Xavier's College.

5 p.m. Lusitanians 'A' vs. Grey's 'A' (Women's League)

Sport

TABLE TENNIS

Bombay Gymkhana:

5-30 p.m. Final day of Barna—Bergmann exhibition.

"TIMES" SHIELD CRICKET

O. D'Mello's Fine Bowling Feat

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Further progress was made in the "Times of India" Senior and Junior Shield Cricket Tournament, which commenced this afternoon, when two performances stood out.

Playing against the City Police Sports Club in the senior division at the Kennedy Sea Face, B. D. Desai missed his century by seven runs when representing Tata Sports Club, while in the junior division the best bowling feat was returned by Ossie de Mello who took seven Mint Sports Club's wickets for a little under nine runs apiece when playing for the British India General Insurance Cricket Club at the Cross Maidan.

All the matches will be continued on Sunday, at 10-30 a.m.

The following are the closing scores:—

SENIOR DIVISION

TATA SPORTS CLUB 207 for 7 (B. D. Desai 93, S. M. Shankar 57, D. G. Phadkar 35, J. D. Nagarwalla 3 for 91, Temkat 3 for 24) vs. CITY POLICE S. C.

ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE C. C. 98 for 1 (S. S. Sambjare batting 62) vs. BURMAH-SHELL S. C.

BOMBAY MUTUAL INSURANCE C. C. 123 for 4 (B. S. Tamhane 41, S. K. Chavan 35) vs. CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB.

CENTRAL RATIONING S. C. 95 for 8 (K. V. Palvankar batting 47, R. S. Godambe 5 for 24, B. N. Mowdawalla 2 for 24) vs. "TIME OF INDIA" S. C.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST S. C. 112 for 6 (I. U. Koppekar 49, K. R. Panjri 3 for 47) vs. KHATAU S. C.

JUNIOR DIVISION

NEWCORD S. C. 113 for 3 (S. A. Bangera 52) vs. IMPERIAL BANK C. C.

KHATAU S. C. "B" 75 (N. K. Mehta 5 for 31, D. J. Mehta 5 for 25); vs. HIND CYCLES S. C. 15 for 2.

STANDARD VACUUM S. C. 96 for 5 (K. S. Rangrig 49, D. A. Vaz 37, R. D. Gee 2 for 10) vs. BOMBAY CO. S. C.

MINT S. C. 105 for 8 (D. Nakhwa 23, O. D'Mello 7 for 60) vs. BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE C. C.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

Grey's Have A Successful Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches were played in the Womens Hockey League this evening. Bombay Greys second and third strings had field days winning both games.

The Grey's 'C' team beat Ruia College by a solitary goal in the third div. D. Warbrick scored for the winners.

Grey's 'B' beat Proctor Ladies by three goals to nil. Jaqueline Reader the right inner scored two magnificent goals off passes from Hazel Robinson. The last named player was again responsible for the third goal which was converted by Miss Kitcher. All goals were scored in the second half.

SYDNEY, Nov. 26. (PTI-Reuter): After a battle lasting over three hours John Bromwich beat Bill Sidwell in the final of the New South Wales Men's Singles Lawn Tennis Championship today by 6-3, 10-8, 3-6, 6-3.

BRILLIANT UNBEATEN CENTURY BY HOLT

Tourists Gain Lead Of 151 Runs With 3 Wkts. In Hand

LAHORE, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

The Commonwealth Cricket Tourists resumed their first innings today in the "unofficial test" with Pakistan and at the close of play scored 327 for the loss of 7 wickets. John Holt, the West Indian registered a glorious unbeaten century. The Commonwealth team were now 151 runs ahead with 3 wickets in hand, Pakistan having scored 176 all out in the first innings and with three days' play to go.

When lunch was taken today in the test match between the Commonwealth Cricketers and Pakistan, now in its second day, the Commonwealth were in sight of their opponents total with 135 runs on the board and only one wicket down.

Pakistan had been dismissed yesterday for 176 and Commonwealth hit 17 runs without loss before stumps were drawn.

Oldfield and Freer continued batting this morning in confident style but after Freer's wicket had been broken John Holt of West Indies joined Oldfield and rattled the score along at a good pace.

The weather was dull and cloudy when Oldfield and Freer continued the Commonwealth innings this morning and they took the total to 72 before Qureshi, Pakistan's leftarm slow bowler and a new cap completely beat Freer who had batted patiently for 31. Oldfield was more aggressive but the batsmen were never completely on top of the bowling as was shown by the first hour producing only 46 runs.

Oldfield reached his 50 in 125 minutes and included 5 fours as the principal strokes. At 99 Oldfield was missed in the slips by Nasar Mohammed who was offered an easy catch. Oldfield was then 51 and he was still unbeaten at lunch with 66 to his credit.

The crowd had become a little restive and had barracked some of the fielders for lapses.

When stumps were drawn for the day the Commonwealth team had scored 327 runs for the loss of seven wickets in reply to Pakistan's 176.

Spectators had barely settled in their seats after lunch when Oldfield snicked a ball behind the stumps where wicket-keeper Imtiaz made no mistake.

Oldfield had given a polished display in scoring 68 in just over two and a half hours. His knock included five fours.

The West Indies pair John Holt and Frank Worrell took the score to 191 before Qureshi brought off a splendid catch in the slips to dismiss Worrell for 16.

Alley joined Holt and the 200 was hoisted in just under four hours.

Holt lost Alley who fell to a catch at fine leg and Pettiford who was clean bowled but obtained his century which included eleven fours in two hours 37 minutes. The score had progressed at more than a run a minute, 119 coming in one and three-quarter hours between lunch and tea intervals.

SCORE BOARD

PAKISTAN (First innings)	**176**
COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)	
N. Oldfield c Imtiaz b Qureshi	68
F. Freer b Qureshi	31
J. Holt not out	140
F. Worrell c Qureshi b Khan Mohammed	16
J. Pettiford b Munawar	0
W. Alley c Maqsood b Munawar	20
C. Pepper c Imtiaz b Fazal Mohamood	9
J. Livingston lbw Maqsoon	40
G. Tribe not out	0
Extras	3
Total (for seven wickets)	327

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Munawar Ali	18	1	73	2
Khan Mohammed	21	1	80	1
Qureshi	29	9	66	2
Ifzal Mahmood	20	4	60	1
Muhammad Zamin	5	0	25	0
Murawwat Hussain	3	0	8	0
Maqson	2	0	12	1

Pakistan Footballers Win First Game

COLOMBO, Nov. 26 (PTI-Reuter)—The Pakistan Touring Soccer team (Jinnah Gymkhana) beat a Ceylon Football Association side by four goals to three here today. The teams were level at half-time each having scored two goals.

MAHARASHTRA AND R. I. N. BEATEN

Senior Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday

Fielding a depleted side Maharashtra were surprised by Dockyard in the Senior Hockey League this evening. Dockyard registered a solitary goal through Kenneth Le Febour a few minutes before the breather. Earlier, R. I. N. had a nasty shock when Young Sports 'A' beat them by two goals to nil in the same league.

The Dockyard forced to defend for the greater part of the game acquitted themselves creditably and in the face of repeated raids they managed to keep their goal intact. Goalkeeper Borthwick was in a large measure responsible foiling them time and again.

Dockyard were deprived of a goal when Phillips the Maharashtra goalkeeper stopped a scoop by K. Lefebour on his chest and cleared the ball. Transferring play Maharashtra swept forward into the Dockyard goal and Lingham drew the goalie out of his charge and then passed the ball to Premchand who had only to tap it into an empty goal but he shot wide. A little later Premchand created a fine opening for Chatne to score but Borthwick rushed out and intercepted his shot. Ivor Abraham darted into the Maharashtra goal with ball and shot from a narrow angle from the right and the ball travelled across the goalmouth and the other forwards lying handy failed to make use of this opportunity.

Three minutes before the interval K. Lefebour scored Dockyard's only goal when he shot feebly from the edge of the circle and goalkeeper A. Phillips thinking that the ball was hit from outside the circle allowed it to pass over the goal line and much to his surprise and regret the umpire awarded a goal.

After the break Maharashtra tried in vain to equalise but their efforts never materialised due to poor finishing and the stubborn work of the opposing defence. Right outer Xaviers sent across several grand centres but the inner forward were unable to turn them to advantage. In the very last minute of play Lingham taking the ball right up to the goal failed to score and in the ensuing scrimmage which lasted for quite some time left back Bennett averted danger by clearing the ball and Dockyard lasted out to retire winners.

YOUNG SPORTS TRIUMPH

Young Sports victory over R.I.N. 'A' was given an added impetus this evening after the clean and splendid victory they registered. Two goals were registered both in the second half of play.

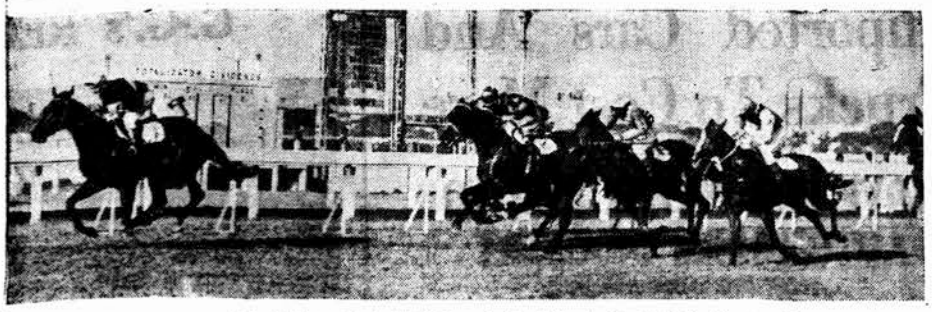
Both sides were balanced well and they were having a fair share of the exchanges. Young Sports had some difficult moments but Phong, Poonawalla and D'Mello played their parts admirably in keeping their goal clear. Poonawalla registered his sides first goal in the second half when he sent in a banging shot to goal of a short corner.

A few minutes before the end R. Donald made a brilliant solo effort to score his sides second goal.

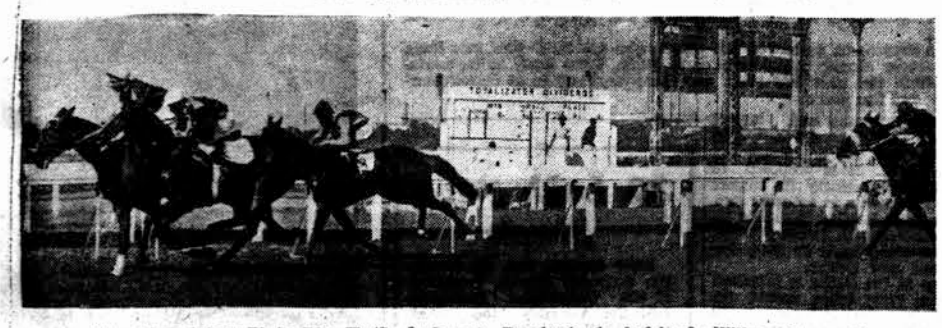
Earlier, in the first division game G. I. P. Rly. 'B' beat Bhimraj Sports Club by three goals to one. H. Fernandes opened the Railway's account but Tambe equalized for Bhimraj. H. Fernandes again got another off the rebound from the goalies pads after the breather.

In the second period the Railway obtained their third and last goal from a penalty bully. The goalie sat on the ball and Dixon who took the bully made no mistake.

On the Association Ground at Churchgate R.I.N. 'B' beat 'Times of India' 'B' by two goals to nil, Walker and Martin scored for the winners.



The Victory Cup (7 furlongs). Cocktop 1, Goodwill 2, Truman 3.



The Ahmedabad Plate Div. II (7 furlongs). Dominate 1, Aafrin 2, Willow Stream 3.

Hughes Memorial Plate (7 furlongs). Balam 1, Coup d'Etat 2, Fitna 3.

BOMBAY RACES

COCKTOP ANNEXES VICTORY CUP

Summer Lightning Toys With Opposition

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ANOTHER disastrous day was in store for Bombay punters today at Mahaluxmi when the fourth winter meeting was decided.

Duffy rode a clever race on Cocktop, easy winner of the Victory cup. The rage in the race, Big Blaze dictated terms till midway in the straight and was completely out of the decisive struggle. Duffy, early in the day also scored a stylish victory in the debut for two-year-old fillies in the first division of the Marine Lines Plate and was the only jockey to claim the distinction during the proceedings.

Balam had abundant backing in the Hughes Memorial Plate. The Derby winner was the first to break the line and moving carefree he spared 3/4 length while passing the post from Coup D'Etat. Third-placed Fitna was a slow beginner but was seen finishing resolutely at the end.

In the opening event where two-year-old fillies were in action for the first time, favourite Cold shoulder flattered her supporters for a while and fell back to nothing and her neglected stable companion, Ruqaiyya, a 12 to 1 outsider scored in the event. In the higher division, My Aziza from the same stable failed to oblige favouritism. This 50,000-Rupees filly could only place third 2½ lengths away of winner Imprudence.

Norman Whiteside, the English jockey got his first winner through Dominate in the second division of the Ahmedabad Plate. Khade, rider of runner-up Aafrin lodged an objection against the winner but it was overruled after a brief enquiry.

The Photo-finish decided the result of the Rajkot Plate late in the evening. Torrent who finished strongly on the far out was declared the short-head winner from Lalaji placed on the rails. Warm favourite, Gipsy Bill was 1¾ lengths behind third and was only a neck in front of fast tiring Army and Navy.

Thirty-one punters cashed the treble event pool. Each ticket returned Rs. 3,565-8-0.

The following are the results:—

RACE RESULTS

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Aziz Mahomed and Khan Bahadur H. K Shaikh's RUQAIYA 8-7 Chavan 1
Mr. H. D. Appoo's BELLE SYME 8-7 Medhe 2
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's HARLEM LIGHTS 8-7 Kadam 3
Mr. Ahmed Abbas' SHOOKARIYA 8-7 Mahomedali 4
Not run: Azizeh, Again and Again, Red Carnation.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 5 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 130. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 57 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: A. Mahomed.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. R. J. Sigtia's IMPRUDENCE 8-7 Duffy 1
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's BLUE GLEAM 8-7 Kadam 2
Rani of Jetpur's MY AZIZA 8-7 Purtusingh 3
Mr. Gopaldas Udhavdas' SUNDRI 8-7 Damodar 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 lengths, 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 4 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 32 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: Buckley.

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs and Mr. Justice's DOMINATE 8-7 Whiteside 1
Mr. M. Mustafa's AAFRIN 8-4 P. Khade 2
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's WILLOW STREAM 8-4 Amir A 3
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PICK MONEY 9-0 Purtusingh 4
Not run: My Will and Odds Again.
Won by: Short head, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 31 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 24 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: Marrable.

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Noshir M. Patel's SWEET LOVE 8-4 J. Bhosle 1
Mr. F. S. Kerr's TARON 8-4 Purtusingh 2
Mr. A. Fatah's SALAMAT 8-4 Devaney O. 3
Mr G. A. Jasdanwalla's LAKE SUCCESS 8-7 Din Mahomed 4
Not run: Mabedaulat, Botticelli, Queen of Hearts, and Princess Dominic.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 31 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 137. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: Owner.

THE HOSPET PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mrs P. Rylands' SUMMER LIGHTNING 8-11 Damodar 1
Mr. R. N. Kapur's BATTLING ADMIRAL 7-11 Shiba 2
Maharani Seeta Devi's KALPNA 9-2 S. Chavan 3
Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's SHOW ON 8-0 I. Khan 4
Not run: Golden Square.
Won by: 8 lengths, 1/2 length, 5 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 8 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: Rylands.

THE VICTORY CUP—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. S. Zito and Burjor F. Mehta's COCKTOP 8-13 Duffy .. 1
Mr. Diamond's GOODWILL 8-5 Whiteside 2
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's TRUMAN 8-12 S. Chavan 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's WHO'S THAT 8-10 Purtusingh 4
Not run: Aan Baan.
Won by: 2 lengths, Neck, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 28 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 58 and Rs. 38.
Trainer: Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's BALAM 9-1 Kheemsingh 1
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's COUP D'ETAT 7-5 Whiteside 2
Messrs. Dawoodbhai Esoufally and J C. Merchant's FITNA 8-0 Duffy 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-13 Powell 4
Not run: Quicksand.
Won by: 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 28 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE RAJKOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's TORRENT 8-8 Z. K. Khan 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's LALAJI 8-3 Medhe 2
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and A. S. Motabhoy's GIPSY BILL 8-7 Duffy 3
Mr. G. M. Pittie's ARMY AND NAVY 7-6 Mahomedali 4
Not run: Rohini.
Won by: Short head, 1 3/4 lengths, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 59 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 143. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 47 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: Badruddin.

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Abde A., Mansoor A. and Mustan A. Tyebjee's LIRA MALT 8-7 Medhe 1
Mr. A. K. Shah's CHERRY BLOSSOM 8-4 Russi 2
Nawab Sir Mehr Shah and Lt.-Col. Syed Abid Hussain's MARHABA 8-7 Antoo 3
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's SHAH FREDOON 8-7 P. Khade 4
Not run: Macdonald, Treasure Toy and Gay Boy.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 77. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 35 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: Hasanalli.

CITY GATES DOPED

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY Saturday.

A sensational dope case has been detected at Mahaluxmi. The saliva test of City Gates, facile winner of the Rutlam Plate run over six furlongs a fortnight ago, has, I understand, been proved positive to alcohol. Trainer Meherjee appeared before the stewards last evening and has been suspended. As a sequel all the five contestants under his charge were withdrawn at the course today.

Trainer Meherjee's licence was withdrawn a couple of years back after the much controversial Black Hussar dope case and incidentally he made the beginning of the dope epidemic at the Bombay race course. Meherjee made an unsuccessful attempt, claiming damages from the club in the Bombay High Court and his licence was ultimately restored at the last Poona season.

MAXIM DOES NOT WORRY

Meeting Mills For World Championship On Jan. 24

TOLEDO, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuter): National Boxing Association of America have announced that the winner of the Archie Moore versus Leonard Morrow fight on December 13 will be the logical contender for the world light heavyweight championship held by Freddie Mills.

Moore and Morrow are second and third to Joey Maxim on the latest rankings of the "Ring" magazine but Maxim commenting on the N. B. A. decision said "what have I got to worry about since I will be meeting Mills for the world championship on January 24. I expect to win that fight and then let them bring on the logical contenders".

HE TOO BACKED MOHANI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (PTI): Sardar Hukum Singh, M.C.A. (East Punjab) in a statement tonight said that besides Maulana Hazrat Mohani, he too called out "No" when Dr. Ambedkar's motion for the passage of the Constitution was put to vote in the Constituent Assembly this morning.

Colombo Talks On Jan. 9

NEHRU ATTENDING CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.): The Commonwealth Foreign Ministers conference to be held in Colombo will meet from January 9 to 14, it was officially learned here today.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, will be attending the conference and he is taking with him a small secretarial staff. It is not as yet certain if Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Secretary General of the External Affairs Ministry, will be able to accompany the Prime Minister as he is likely to go to Lake Success when the Kashmir question comes up before the Security Council.

The primary purpose of the conference is to discuss various aspects of the international situation, political as well as economic with particular reference to the developments in South East Asia and treaty with Japan. The Conference will also provide an opportunity for a mutual exchange of views on the recognition of Red China. It is understood that the various Commonwealth countries have already been requested to intimate in advance any specific issues which they might like to be discussed.

It is pointed out that the conference is purely of an advisory character and any tentative conclusions they may arrive at on major current problems on international affairs are subject to the acceptance of the individual countries participating in it.

U. S. Honour For Indian Doctor

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (U.P.I.): Lt.-Gen. K. S. Master, Director-General of the Indian Armed Forces Medical Services, was today awarded the Gold Cross of honour and was also presented with a certificate admitting him to the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States as an honorary member.

The presentation was made by Col. John Middleton, Military Attache to the U. S. Embassy, on behalf of the Association.

Imported Cars And Trucks To Cost More

MOVE FOR PROTECTION TO AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

THE Government of India have decided to give protection to the automobile industry, a bill for which purpose will be brought up before the Parliament.

For the purpose of protection the components will be divided into three categories—those already manufactured in India, those likely to be manufactured within the next two years and those not likely to be manufactured for the next two years.

The existing revenue and import duties on category one offer a margin for assistance and will be retained at the present level. It is proposed to raise as high as necessary the import duties on components in category two. The lowest rates leviable would be levied on components in category three. These rates would apply to cars, omnibuses, vans and lorries.

No change in the duties is proposed for batteries, tyres, tubes, paints, etc. The necessary preferential margin will be maintained for British goods.

These changes will increase the cost by Rs. 600 for cars, by 3,300 for British trucks and 2,500 for U.S.A. trucks.

FEE ON IMPORT LICENCES

India Government's Proposed Move

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

The Government of India have decided to amend the Import-Export Control Act with a view to making the Import Controllers' organisation at least partially self-supporting. It is proposed to levy a small fee on applications for import licences to cover the cost of the organisation.

The Import Controller's office costs about twenty lakhs yearly, which is at present borne by the general taxpayer. The Government feels it is justified in recovering part of this cost from the trading community.

CLOTH DEALERS ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (PTI)—Five cloth-dealers of Delhi were arrested yesterday for selling about 3,500 yards of mill-made cloth, in black market, in contravention of the cotton cloth control order.

The cloth dealers possessed no licence for carrying on cloth trade.

20 Lakh Paper Sheets

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26. (PTI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, told the Assembly today that "we shall require something like 20 lakh foolscap sheets of paper" to print the names of about one hundred and sixty millions who would be enfranchised under adult suffrage.

Combined in one volume, he pointed out, the sheets would give it a "thickness" of about two hundred yards. "That alone gives us an idea of the vastness of the task" involved in finalising the electoral rolls and making other arrangements for the elections which, it was hoped, would be held in the winter of 1950-51.

TREE FALLS ON BUS

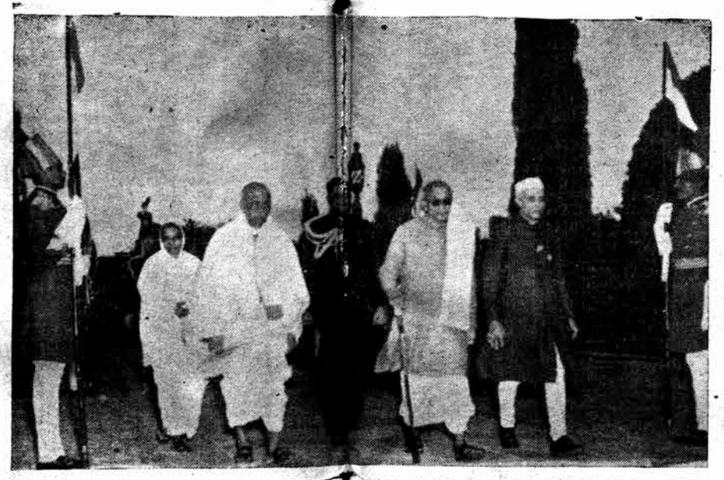
Four Killed

QUILON, Nov. 25 (P.T.I.): Three passengers were killed and eight others were seriously injured when a roadside tree crashed on a passing State Transport bus this morning at Kulathupza, 48 miles from here.

The bus, carrying a full complement, was on its way from Trivandrum to Shencottah. It is reported that not noticing a signal to stop given by a wayfarer a few yards from the scene of accident, the driver went ahead, when a tree which was being cut down suddenly fell on the transport.

The injured persons were rushed to the Quilon District Hospital. A twelve-year-old boy later succumbed to his injuries.

G.-G.'s RECEPTION TO NEHRU



The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is seen with H. E. Shri Rajagopalachari, Sardar Patel and Miss Maniben Patel, arriving at the Government House to attend the reception given by the Governor-General to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on Thursday last.

TEHERAN HITS BACK AT IRAQ

Baghdadi Residents Asked To Quit Persia

POLITICAL REPRISAL BUT NO ANTI-SEMITIC MOVE

Teheran, Nov. 26 (PTI-REUTER)

THE Persian Government has decided to order all Iraqi residents to leave Persia within 14 days, it was announced here today.

The announcement said this decision was a reprisal following the unfriendly treatment of Persian nationals in Iraq which had increased in the last three months.

While there are almost 150,000 Persians in Iraq there are only about 2,000 Iraqis in Persia.

A Government spokesman insisted that the Persian Government regarded this measure merely as a political reprisal, and declared it was not anti-Semitic. More than three-quarters of the Iraqis in Persia are Jewish.

He said the Government would take reprisals against any foreign Government ill-treating Persians and mentioned France, where "customs officers are discourteous".

DENMARK READY TO LEARN FROM INDIA

PORBANDAR, Nov. 26 (PTI): Text-books in Denmark contain Mahatma Gandhi's photographs, his life and ideals, and topics on Gandhian philosophy. Prof. Jorgensen of Denmark, who visited Porbandar, the birthplace of the Mahatma, disclosed this at a social function here.

The professor said: "Denmark is always ready to learn more from India. India to us means Gandhi and 'vice versa'."

Persia Needs U. S. Help

SHAH'S ADDRESS TO INDUSTRIALISTS

DETROIT, Nov. 26 (PTI-Reuter)—The Shah of Persia told a group of Detroit industrialists that Iran "needs and would welcome the help of American inventions, industries know-how and know-how in the development of Iran along modern scientific and technological lines".

He was speaking last night at a dinner in his honour at the Detroit Athletic Club.

The Shah suggested that industrial Detroit could play a part in the motosing of Persian agriculture.

America aid was needed to advance Persia's 7-year-plan for social and economic development, he said.

"I am confident that this help will be forthcoming on the basis of mutual self interest", the Shah said.

FRANCE CHARGES POLAND OF BREACH OF PACT

Arrest Of Consular Official While Paris-Bound Plane

PARIS, Nov. 26 (PTI-Reuter).

[redacted] of acting contrary to the spirit and [redacted]greement of 1925 in arresting M. Andre [redacted]as he was about to board a Paris-bound [redacted]

[redacted] in reply to a protest from the Ambassador over the detention of the plane's crew after M. Robineau's arrest.

The note declared M. Robineau had been imprisoned and interrogated in circumstances appearing "abnormal". The French Ambassador was not only refused permission to see him, but was not informed of the prison he had been taken to nor of the court before which he would appear.

"Such procedure is evidently contrary not only to the letter and spirit of the Franco-Polish Agreement but also to the declaration of the universal Rights of Man adopted by the United Nations General Assembly", it added.

There was no connection between the expulsion of 26 Poles from France since Thursday and M. Robineau's arrest.

Activities of certain Polish organisations in France had for long caused "serious apprehensions."

MORARJI FOR AHMEDABAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad on November 29 and return on December 8.

Steer Clear Of Scylla And Charybdis

RAJAJI COMMENDS COURSE BETWEEN INDIVIDUALISM & COLLECTIVISM

GAUHATI, November 26 (P.T.I.).

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Governor-General of India, said here today that neither individualism nor collectivism would solve human difficulties and that the people of India would have to steer a 'via media' for the achievement of "our aspirations".

Replying to a civic address presented to him almost immediately after his arrival here on a two-day tour of the province the Governor-General declared: "What is required now and what will help us to march forward towards the achievement of our aspirations with greater speed that we are now showing is not a reiteration of slogans either of individualist and private enterprise or of Socialist collectivism. The eternal tension between individualism and the human urge for gregarious life is obvious to all who have given their thought to the inescapable incidents of human progress. Neither individualism nor collective, pure and simple, will solve human difficulties.

"We have to steer our path in between, avoiding the heresy of either extremism. Civil liberties on the one hand and the responsibilities on the other hand for social order and public welfare as a whole must both be adjusted to accommodate each other. You may depend upon me that those who now guide the Government of India are eminently fitted to steer the ship of State so as to secure the utmost measure of accommodation between these conflicting principles and build the secure structure of social happiness.

INDIA SHOULD SET EXAMPLE

"No achievement is worth while if it is to be secured through chaos or violence. India should set an example in internal reconstruction even as it has done in securing national independence, that peaceful and non-violent means give the most permanent and happiest results".

Mr. Rajagopalachari said the Government of India were aware of Assam's "very important position" and that they were most anxiously examining the Province's special difficulties and problems.

On the question of increased allocation of incometax, Mr. Rajagopalachari stated that the Government of India had decided to appoint Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Economic Adviser, to institute an enquiry and settle Provincial allocations. He added: "I am sure that in giving his award he (Sir Chintaman) will take into account the requirements of your province and the representation which your Government make would receive the most careful consideration".

The Governor-General said that his visit to Assam coincided with the conclusion of the labours of the Constituent Assembly of India. He added: "Independent India has now a noble and tidy constitution".

Remarking that it was not for him to tender congratulations to those who worked on the constitution, Mr. Rajagopalachari paid a special tribute to India's Law Minister and Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, whom he described as "my friend and most worthy colleague".

LEAVES FOR SHILLONG

The Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, left for Shillong by car accompanied by Mr. Shri Prakasa, Governor of Assam.

C. R. AT SHILLONG

SHILLONG, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.): The Governor-General arrived here today.

Stop Press

ANOTHER MUKDEN ARREST

SANFRANSISCO, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Chief Assistant to Mr. Augus Ward, American Consul-General at Mukden, has been seized by Communist authorities investigating "spying charges", the State Department announced today.

SCOTT INDICTS S. AFRICA

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Rev. Michael Scott, missionary spokesman for South-West African peoples, told the United Nations Trusteeship Committee today that the Union of South Africa had bombed and shot them and driven them from their lands, while holding a League of Nations mandate over their territory.

Assaulted In Karaikal

ANTI-INDIAN GROUPS RESORT TO VIOLENCE

KARAIKAL, Nov. 26 (PTI)—The Sheriff Maraikar, a prominent member of the Executive Council of the newly-formed Karaikal Merger Congress is alleged to have been attacked and seriously injured on Thursday morning by a group of five or six persons.

Mr. Karaikar was proceeding to a mosque for prayers when he was attacked. The rickshaw in which he was travelling was also said to have been damaged.

Mr. G. Rathinavelu, another member of the Congress, and three others were also said to have been assaulted at Neravi Commune (village municipality about two miles from here) yesterday, according to a report received here today.

All the injured were treated at Karaikal Headquarters Hospital. French police are investigating.

Scindia's Fourth Cargo Steamer

BOMBAY, Nov. 26 (U.P.I.): Scindia's fourth steamship, S. S. "Jalapanki", the new 8,000-ton single-screw cargo-carrier, will be launched by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Scindia's, at the Vizagapattam dock yard on December 6.

Mr. Dandekar, the newly appointed partner of the Scindia on behalf of the Central Government, who took charge of his office in Bombay yesterday, is leaving for Delhi on Monday next "en route" to Vizagapattam via Calcutta to attend the launching ceremony.

100-RUPEE NOTES FROM THE SKY!

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Passersby were intrigued to see hundred-rupee notes falling like snow flakes from the sky at Sheikh Memon Street, Jhaveri Bazar, this afternoon. Quite a crowd collected to witness the strange phenomenon and many a hand tried to grab the notes as they came down.

A limb of the law was soon on the scene and tried to prevent any further depredation by taking charge of the notes that were still left. He was able to recover only 36 notes and deposited them at the Princess Street Police Station.

Later in the evening, a cloth merchant, Hemchand Motichand Jaggar by name, called at the police station and told the police that the notes were his. He said he had kept a bundle of fifty 100-rupee notes on his bed and went to sleep. Meanwhile, his little son took a fancy to the bundle of notes and as was the habit with children, threw it clean out of the window of his residence on the third floor of a building in the locality.

The police are making a search for the missing notes and it is reported that a cobbler plying his trade near the spot has been taken into custody in this connection.

SCHOOL FOR INDIAN PARATROOPS

First Batch Receives Badges

AGRA, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.): The first batch of Indian Army paratroopers to be trained by the Royal Indian Air Force received their para badges from Air Commodore Engineer, Air Officer Commanding, R.I.A.F., Operational Command, at an impressive ceremony here today.

Prior to partition, training of paratroops in undivided India was carried out at Chaklala, now part of Pakistan. With the reorganisation of the R.I.A.F., the school for the training of paratroops was recently set-up at Agra and the batch composed of both officers and men of 1st (Para) Battalion, Kumaon Regiment, trained at this school, qualified for their badges today.

9 MONTHS' R.I. FOR ARAB GOLD-SMUGGLER

Concealed 70 Tolas Inside His Body To Evade Detection

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BELAL Bin Saad, an Arab who was being prosecuted in the Court of Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for smuggling 70 tolas of gold into India on September 26, was today sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was arrested by the police when he came to Bombay by S.S. 'Dwarka' along with 99 other Arabs. He had concealed the gold inside his body in order to evade detection by the Customs authorities.

According to the prosecution, Belal on arrival in Bombay was asked whether he had anything, particularly gold, in his possession to declare. He denied having any gold. Suspecting that gold might be concealed inside his body, the police sent him for X-ray examination at the St. George Hospital where 70 tolas of gold packed in a rubber baloon, was found concealed inside the rectum.

The defence pleaded not-guilty on the ground that under the notification of the Government, though it was an offence to bring gold into India from abroad without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India, there was no restriction on bringing it from any part of the Indian sub-continent. The accused had landed at Karachi before arriving in Bombay, and had bought the gold there, the defence stated.

Cross-examining, the prosecution proved from the pass-port issued to the accused that he did not land at Karachi at all. It was argued by the prosecution that if the defence held it legal to bring gold from Pakistan, it was argued, why did the accused not declare the possession of gold, when questioned by the Customs authorities? There was no necessity at all to conceal the gold in such a manner as was done, the prosecution stated.

Accepting the prosecution case, the Chief Presidency Magistrate found the accused guilty under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and sentenced him to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

RED SABOTAGE ON S. I. RAILWAY

TIRUCHI, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.): Acts of sabotage suspected by the police to be the work of Communists have been reported this morning to the head-quarters of the South Indian Railway.

One of the incidents referred to occurred on the Trichy Villupuram Chord Line. Kattur, a wayside halt made of bamboo 20 miles from here was found to be burning fiercely early this morning. The driver of a goods train passing through the station had it extinguished and reported the matter to the authorities.

Almost at the same hour getting information about a fire at a culvert near the Cauvery Bridge, railway officials and police rushed to the spot and finding track safe allowed trains to pass through. Two Communist flags were alleged to have been found in the culvert.

Also on the Villupuram-Pondicherry line a gate keeper removed some country made bombs found on the track today.

Another fire was also reported from Sembattu, a suburb of Trichy this morning.

The Saurashtra Government has taken over management of the estates of three "girasdars" (landlords) of the Timba village of Wankaner sub-division of Madhya Saurashtra district. The Mamlatdar of Wankaner talukas has been appointed manager of the jagirs.

'State Of Emergency' In Eastern Nigeria

ONE KILLED IN POLICE FIRING AT PORT HARCOURT

LAGOS, November 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE Governor today declared a 'state of emergency' and imposed a press censorship in the eastern provinces of Nigeria.

Earlier today it was reported that a two-day general strike was started in Port Harcourt yesterday in sympathy with those killed in Enugu, when police opened fire on striking miners there last week.

Port Harcourt was the scene of rioting and looting yesterday when one person was killed when police again opened fire on demonstrators.

Port Harcourt is only a few miles from Aba, where riots took place earlier this week in reprisal for the Enugu incident.

The statement by the Governor and C-in-C, Sir John MacPherson said the action had been taken "to assist those who are working to keep the peace and prevent violence and bloodshed".

In a message to the Colonial Office in London today, Governor Sir John MacPherson said it was essential to take every possible step to check a further spread of disorders.

Sir John MacPherson's message said he had recently discussed the disorders in the eastern provinces with responsible leaders in Lagos and also with legislative councillors and other leaders who had been visiting Lagos.

"All have agreed that it is of paramount importance to keep cool heads, while we await the impartial inquiry. Similar meetings have been held in Enugu and other parts of the eastern provinces, and it is widely accepted that everyone has a duty to stop further disorders and loss of life".

PRESS REPORTS

Sir John MacPherson said recent reports received from the eastern provinces showed that some sections of the press had not been adopting a responsible attitude.

"It appears that efforts are being made in some quarters to inflame the feelings of the public. Serious disorders have occurred in the past few days in Aba and Port Harcourt, and there has been further loss of life", he added.

EXCESSIVE STATE COST CRITICISED

London Economist On Indian Economy

LONDON, Nov. 26 (PTI-Reuter)—The "Economist" today criticised the "excessive cost of Government" as "by far the biggest single factor throttling the Indian economy". It suggested cutting by a third "the milling crowd of bureaucrats who have multiplied profusely since the transfer of power."

Writing under the caption, "Delhi and the Future", the paper said, "inordinate official spending has lifted taxation to the point where it absorbs, perhaps, something like a fifth of the national income, which is very high for a country with India's relatively low standard of living"

There were two possible lines on which India might immediately attack current expenditure. The first would be to reorganise and reduce the bureaucrats. The second would be to slash defence expenditure, if only to a level proportionate to that of European budgets, for which, of course, a settlement of the Kashmir dispute was imperative.

The journal suggested that the Indian Government should now reconsider its whole network of development schemes. Nothing less, it contended, would satisfy the Americans if they decided to help with India's capital development.

INDIA HAS TO PLAY VITAL ROLE

U. S. Author On East-West Conflict

MONTREAL, Nov. 26 (PTI-Reuter) The help which the world needs in its effort to keep peace may come from India, Mr. Vincent Sheean, well known New York author told the Women's Canadian Club today.

"It seems to me India will be called upon to play an important role between Russia and the United States" he said, "since India, more than any other nation, is pledged to peace."

India was not materialistic in its essential belief of aim, purpose and end of human life, and in this it was at variance with the two major camps in the world.

"Prime Minister Nehru does not intend to put India into a alliance with either the United States or Soviet Rusia", Mr. Sheean said. Nehru would stand aside from the debate of the two camps.

"By its own tradition and history and by the fact that the other two groups are so inevitably and hopelessly opposed, India, finds itself in a unique position. India is a kind of frontier and a heart-land", he said.

India was born not out of political revolution but out of religious phenomenon which was the liwe and deeath of Mahatma Gandhi.

The author of "lead kindly light", a biography of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Sheean said "by his death Gandhi achieved something his continued life could not."

STOP UNDESIRABLE ACTIVITIES

Warning To Backward Class Hostels

The Government of Bombay has noticed that managements or inmates, or both, of some Backward Class hostels in the Province, maintained by voluntary agencies, are participating in political or communal activities likely to excite disaffection against the Government, or promote feelings of hatred or enmity between different classes or disturb the public peace. The Government wishes to make it clear to them that the grants-in-aid or even recognition of such hostels will be withdrawn if participation in such undesirable activities is not stopped.

However, before withdrawing recognition or stopping grants-in-aid, an opportunity will be given to the management to show cause why such action should not be taken against them. They may also submit an appeal to the Government against the action, within 30 days. The decision of the Government on the appeal will be final.

The necessary amendment to the rules for the recognition and payment of grant-in-aid to Backward Class hostels run by voluntary agencies has been made.

EXTENSION OF BANKING FACILITIES IN MOFUSSIL

Enquiry Committee Issues Questionnaire

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Rural Banking Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India early this month to consider measures for the extension of banking facilities to rural areas circulated a questionnaire today for observations and suggestions from the public.

The fifteen questions contained in the questionnaire relate to the present purchasing power of the rural population, the facilities offered now by commercial banks or co-operative banks to people in rural areas, the measures being taken by the Government to develop the countryside, impediments at present in the way of extending banking in rural areas and solutions for overcoming them, co-operative banks, suggestions to extend banking facilities in rural areas, scale of Governmental assistance to maintain branches of banks and views about arrangements for the management of treasury business.

In the questionnaire the committee has asked whether the rural population has acquired higher purchasing power in recent years and if the population has acquired it how it is being utilized; whether there is a substantial margin which is being, or could be, saved and the estimate of such savings per year and idea of the distribution of such savings over the various sections of the rural population.

PRESENT FACILITIES

Another question asks about the facilities being offered at present by commercial banks or co-operative banks to the people in rural areas in the matter of receiving deposits, remittance of funds and tax collections, advances against gold and silver, produce and other acceptable types of security and safe deposits.

The committee has further asked for suggestions on the scope for the extension in rural areas of banking facilities and suggestion of solutions for overcoming impediments arising from the illiteracy of the rural population to deal with banks and high operative costs due to insufficiency of deposits and absence of facilities for local investment of funds.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED

The questionnaire further invites suggestions for measures to extend banking facilities in rural areas and the scale and nature of the Governmental assistance that will be required to make it possible for a bank to maintain its branches there.

The Committee has asked for views on the present arrangements for the management of Government cash work under which the work is handled by the Imperial Bank at places where there are branches of that bank and by Government treasuries and sub-treasuries at other centres and, if the present arrangements are considered defective, suggestions on what lines improvements are possible.

Replies to the questionnaire are to be forwarded by December 21, 1949.

FRENCH VICE-CONSUL ARRESTED

WARSAW, Nov. 26 (P.T.I-Reuter) Poland's acting Foreign Minister today told the French Ambassador here that the Polish authorities had ordered the arrest of a French Vice-Consul and two French Embassy employees in Warsaw in reprisal for the arrest of the Polish Vice-Consul at Lille.

The acting Foreign Minister, Ztanislaw Lesciycski said the Vice-Consul involved was M. Martial Bolte. The two Embassy employees are women.

Replies to the questionnaire are to be forwarded by Oct. 21, 1950.

75th ANNIVERSARY OF BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

Governor's And Mayor's Congratulations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated today at Wodehouse Road when Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay and Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Mayor of Bombay addressed the gathering

The Governor congratulated the organisation on its celebrating the diamond jubilee and said that service was the motto of the organisation.

The Mayor said that both the Bombay Corporation and the Y. M. C. A. were working for the betterment of the backward areas of the city. He appreciated the work undertaken by the Y. M. C. A. for the upliftment of the rural areas in the country.

Replying to an earlier speech of the organisers of the function, the Mayor said that if proper representation by Y. M. C. A. authorities were made, he was sure, the Corporation would consider their demands.

The Sheriff of Bombay also addressed the gathering.

HARIDAS SANGEET SAMMELAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The second day's session of the Haridas Sangeet Sammelan had two sessions of recital in the evening and at night today.

A number of prominent musicians took part in the programme, prominent among them being Mr. Phiroz Dastoor, B. V. Paluskar, Pannalal Ghose, Laxmiprasad of Jaipur, Bhismillah Party, Gangubai Hingal and others. Tomorrow (Sunday) there will be three sessions commencing at 9 a.m., Pansit Omkarnath, Saraswati Rane, Villayat Hussain and Bahire Buwa and other artists will take part.

IVERSON A "FREAK" BOWLER

Victoria Leads Over West Australia

PERTH, Nov. 26 (PTI-Reuter)—When stumps were drawn at the close of the second day's play in the Sheffield Shield match here, Victoria, with all their second innings wickets intact were 214 runs ahead of West Australia.

West Australia facing a total of 259 were dismissed today for 154 which left them 105 runs behind on the first innings and the Victorian opening pair have so far put on 109 in their second innings.

Victoria's spin bowler, J. Iverson, making his debut in Sheffield Shield cricket, was, at the age of 34, mainly responsible for West Australia's collapse. He took six wickets for 47, on an easy paced pitch.

Iverson gets a good deal of spin from his thumb and middle finger and is described as a 'freak' bowler.

Top scorer for West Australia was A Edwards with 67 and when Victoria batted a second time C. MacDonald (not out 73) and K. Meuleman (not out 34) consolidated their State's grip on the game.

RAIN CAUSES PLAY TO BE ABANDONED

Orange Free State Match Against "Aussies"

BOLEMFONTEIN, Nov. 26 (PTI-Reuter): Australian cricket tourists scored 306 for three wickets before rain forced an early close on the first day of their match against Orange Free State at Basutoland here.

Play was abandoned for the day one and a half hours before the normal time of the close.

J. CRASTO RETAINS CHAMPIONSHIP

St. Xavier's College Sports

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Xavier's College held their annual athletic sports at Parel this evening. Over 100 competitors took part and a high standard of athletics was maintained throughout. Mr. K. C. Ibrahim Bombay's Cricket captain presided and Mrs. Ibrahim distributed the prizes.

Joe Crasto repeated his last years performance to claim the individual men's championship with 31 points. N. Gotting was runner up with 22 points. Crasto established a new record in the 400 metres clocking 55.4 seconds Gotting was responsible for creating a new record in the 110 metres hurdles when he timed 16.7 seconds which is claimed to be also a betterment of the University record.

Crasto claimed first place in the Hop, Step and Jump, 100, 200, 400 and 800 metres and second place in the 110 metres hurdles and broad jump, Gotting claimed first place in the 110 metres hurdles, High Jump and Put-Shot and second place in the 100 metres run, and discus throw.

In the Ladies events Banoo Gazdar walked away with the individual championship with 28 points whilst her nearest rival Miss K. Behram got only 13 points.

Banoo Gazdar won the 50 metres, Broad Jump, High Jump, Put-Shot and Skipping Race and claimed a second place in the 100 metres.

MADRAS BEAT MYSORE

Inter University Hockey Tournament

HYDERABAD, Dn. Nov. 26 (PTI).

Madras University beat Mysore University by the only goal scored during the replayed match in the Inter-University Hockey Tournament (South Zone) on the Osmania University grounds this evening. The match between the two teams yesterday resulted in a goalless draw.

There were changes in the Mysore team's forward line today, Nilkantan and Bhhopanna displacing Sunder and Changappa. Radhakrishnan, who was outside left yesterday was shifted to the centre today and Bhopanna filled the vacancy. Nilkantan substituted Sunder as right-in, and Muthanna came on in place of Changappa as left-inner. But inspite of these changes, the team had not been able to finish better than it did yesterday and lost several scoring chances. But for the effective defence put up by their back, Madras should have won by a greater margin.

Unlikely yesterday Madras University forwards made a more determined effort to score today. M. R. Punja (inside left), who scored the only goal of the evening, was well assisted by K. Thomman, left extreme.

The goal itself was the result of a combined effort of Punja and Thomman and was scored in the sixth minute in the first half. Last minute efforts of the Mysore University team to force a draw proved futile as they were unable to cash in on two short-corner against the Madras team awarded two minutes before the final whistle.

Madras University will meet Bombay University in the zone semi-final tomorrow.

MONAVEEN WINS BY 15 LENGTHS

Three Mile Walton Green Handicap

SANDOWN PARK (Esher Surrey), Nov. 26 (PTI-Reuter)—Princess Elizabeth's steeplechaser, Monaveen was a 15 lengths winner of the three mile Walton Green Handicap Chase run here this afternoon.

Starting five to two joint second favourites cheers as he passed the winning Monaveen jumped the lastfence alongside the French Bred Marre Salmiana who fell heavily and Monaveen went ahead to beat the six to four favourite, Royal Mount who was third in last season's Grand National.

Rearmament the 100 to eight outsider of the field of four as a distance behind Royal Mount third.

Monaveen impressed many critics with a fluent display of clean jumping and he was greeted with tremendous cheers as he passed the winning post unchallenged.

'PATEL NAGAR' FOR REFUGEES

Rajendra Prasad Lays Foundation-Stone

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (PTI)—Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, laid here today the foundation-stone of a colony for displaced persons, to be named "Patel Nagar."

The colony, situated about six miles from the city, is spread over an area of 420 acres and will accommodate 40,000 displaced persons. The development of this colony will cost the Government about Rs. 1,30,00,000. Out of 1,760 plots laid out on the colony, the Ministry of Rehabilitation will construct tenements on 800 plots. The rest would be allotted to displaced persons for construction of houses of their own choice. About 100 double-storeyed and five single storeyed houses have already been constructed in the colony by the Government.

Laying the foundation stone, Dr. Prasad assured the displaced persons that most of their difficulties would be solved by the end of the next year.

SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH 'ISLANDS'

Dhebar On Delhi Talks

RAJKOT, Nov. 26 (PTI)—Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, addressing a press conference said here today that there has been no talk of any territorial adjustment between Kutch and Saurashtra and the conference recently held at Delhi was in the interest of administrative convenience viewed in light of the people's well-being, economy in expenditure, regarding enclaves of Bombay and Saurashtra among each other's territories.

He said: "It has been thought necessary by the Government of India to discuss the question of adjusting the 'island' territories belonging to one province within the limits of the other. This is being done on an all-India basis. The object is to bring compact homogeneous territories under the same jurisdiction.

"The question of territorial adjustment between the Saurashtra Government and the Bombay Province was discussed only in that spirit and no other. The discussions were of a preliminary character and the proposal now formulated will be placed befor the respective Governments where after, the Government of India will take its decision.

OUR LONDON LETTER

GENERAL ELECTIONS WILL BE TOUGH

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

THE General Elections in England this time will b eno kid glove affair. It will be tough, one of the toughest ever held in British parliamentary history. There will be four parties in the ring. Labour, Tory, Liberal and Communist.

Neither the Communists nor the Liberals have any chance. In spite of urgent invitations from the Conservative party, the Liberals have refused to commit political HARA KIRI and merge their individuality in the Conservative Party for the promise of a few seats in the Commons. The Liberals will fight under their own flag even if that means defeat.

The Communists have even less bright prospects, but they are made of tough stuff and never say die. They will fight hard, even if they may not be able to bag more than a couple of seats.

LAST STAND?

The real struggle will be between the Tories and Labourites and they are working overtime to pile up ammunition for Election. The Labour Party Headquarters has just issued a 400-page hand book for Labourite speakers in the election campaign. In the election the book says: "the forces clustered around the Conservative Party that until 1945 dominated the Government of our country and could correctly be described as the ruling class will be making their last stand".

It adds: "We must expect them to fight that last battle with an intensity, not to say ferocity, worthy of the fateful consequences." There is little doubt that the Tories will fight with intensity, but it is wrong to suppose that the defeat of the Conservatives at the election will spell the "final eclipse" of the country's former" ruling class".

Undoubtedly the achievements of the Labour Government are impressive. Because of the Labour Government's policies, as the book asserts the people are "healthier, better fed better clothes and have greater opportunities to enjoy life than in any previous period in our history" But it would be wrong to suppose that the British public has relected Tories for good.

TORYISM ADVANCING

In fact, Toryism seems to be advancing in Britain. The Tories may be defeated at the elections, but they would not be routed. Even the Socialist Ministers are doubtful of retaining their present majority. This is largely due to the Tories becoming less Tories and the Labourites becoming more conservative.

It is said before the 1949 edition of the American "Information Please" Almanac came out the editor asked Mr. Morgan Phillips, the Labour Party's Secretary to write a 5,000 word piece on the Labour Government's policy. Mr. R. A. Butler was asked to write on the Tory Party's policy.

The two notes were duly received by the editor. He found it difficut to distinguish between the Socialistand and Tory policies and asked Mr. Phillips to do another 500 words replying to Mr. Butler.

Even the Times writing on the election programme of the two parties observed that "it is difficult for any party in present conditions to draw up a programme which will show it to be unmistakably different from its rivals" This is the reason why the more Leftist forces have become alienated from the Labour Party.

At the 1945 elections the whole onslaught of Labour and other progressive forces was directed against Toryism and the overwhelming victory was won. This onslaught will be missing at the next elections. If the people still vote for the Labour Party that would be because they rightly do not trust the promises of the Tories and fear that they would dismantle the welfare state.

Undoubtedly progressive and intellectuals have a just grievance against the present Labour Government for not vigorously pursuing the ideals of Socialism. But for this reasons to vote against the Labour Party would be like cutting off one's nose to spite one's face

DATE OF ELECTIONS

Wild speculation continues about the date of General Election even though such speculation in the past has proved completely false and profitless. The Labour Government is not guilty of constitutiona limpropriety in continuing in office. If the Tories want an early election they should first defeat the Government. This they are unable to do.

Having miserably failed to bowl the Socialist Government, they have resorted to the tactics of barracking. But Mr. Attlee remains unperturbed and continues to bat to the discomfiture of his opponents. It is for Mr. Attlee and Mr. Attlee alone to decide when he should retire.

There can be two opinions, as there are two opinions even within the Cabinet itself, about the date of election. It is known that while some of his colleagues were in favour of election this winter, Mr. Attlee wanted to stay the full course of his office. He may even now stick to his intention but the chances are that he will agree to an election in March before the new budget is presented.

Indeed, with the passage of the Iron and Steel Nationalisation Bill, the Government has no programme to submit to Parliament. But, then, as the New Statesman and Nation, points out nation's morale in winter is always low and an election held in winter produces a heavy crop of abstainers and Labour, it is said, does better on a high poll. The selection of date is not easy, but Mr. Attlee is not a person to arrive at a hurried decision. He might have a surprise in store both for the Tories and some of his more impatient followers.

STEEL CONCESSIONS

The concessions made by the Government to the House of Lords in the matter of the nationalisation of iron and steel industry has caused disappointment amongst the more enthusiastic Socialists. But in fact the Government has lost nothing by making the concession. The nationalisation could not have come into effect before the General Election even if the Government had stuck to its original vesting date.

The T.U.C. has indeed difficult and dangerous time ahead of it. Its task in holding wages will not be easy. The men might have more easily put up with freezing of wages had the Government done something to restraint profits which seem to be mounting up merrily. Had a capital levy been imposed, had control been used to make profits more difficult, the workers might have been persuaded to believe that everyone is being asked to make a sacrifice.

Th esituation is indeed complex but the Trade Union leaders in spite of the ever widening gulf between the leaders and rank and file, still command the loyalty of the workers and might succeed in persuading the large majority of them to forego wage increases for more real advances in the future.

Indonesia Prepares To Take Over From Dutch

BATAVIA, Nov 26, (P. T. I.): Indonesian leaders of the Federalists and Republicans, feverishly making preparations for the assumption of power towards the end of December, tonight constituted a National Committee to take practical steps for assuming sovereignty on behalf of the free United States of Indonesia.

Dr. Roem was elected Chairman of the Committee.

It is understood there will be a number of sub-committees including one for defence administration and procedure.

The National Preparatory Committee constituted tonight would make preparations for the election of a President of the future United States of Indonesia, who is to be elected soon after the ratification of The Hague agreements by the various Federalist and Republican Parliaments.

Thereafter it will be the task of the President to form his Cabinet.

All Indonesian circles realise that the actual formation of the future Government would take events too close to the date of transference of power to enable them to make practical preparations for taking over. The National Preparatory Committee constituted tonight would, therefore, in effect function as a predecessor of the future U. S. I. Government according to political circles.

Before his election Dr. Roem, as Chairman, and Dr. Hatta, the Indonesian Prime Minister, addressed the delegates and stressed, there were only a few weeks more for the assumption of power and urged everyone to realise this factor.

The National Preparatory Committee must bear in mind that the primary task of the future Government would be to maintain law and order everywhere in Indonesia.

Dr. Hatta who arrived here today from Jogjakarta met Dr. Antonius Hermanus, the representative of the Dutch Crown. He is leaving for Sumatra.

Marshall Aid Not For This

BATAVIA, Nov. 26 (PTI-Reuter)—Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican of Michigan, told a press conference here today he had heard that a considerable proportion of Marshall Aid in Indonesia had been put towards the reduction of public debt.

"That was not its purpose", he declared.

"I object to American aid being used in that way whether by Holland, Indonesia or Great Britain."

Senator Ferguson is one of four members of a sub-committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on a fact-finding tour of the Far East.

REDS' THREAT TO CHUNGKING

Two More Towns Fall In Kwangsi

HONG KONG, Nov. 26. (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Communist troops captured two important towns in Kwangsi Province, Liuchow and Wuchow, yesterday, according to usually reliable sources.

The fall of Liuchow, 75 miles south of the provincial capital Kweilin, virtually isolates General Pai Chunghsi's troops in Kwangsi from other Nationalist armies in Szechwan province.

The Communist high command, having captured the main towns of Kwangsi, were expected to step up their drive on the wartime capital, Chungking, now threatened from the north-east, east and south.

Most dangerous threat was from the east where General Lin Piao was reported to have massed 95,000 men on a front stretching from the Yangtse port of Fowling, 55 miles north-east of Chungking, to Nanchwan about 60 miles south-east of the city.

41,000,000 Turkeys For United States Families

WASHINGTON—Some 41 million turkeys, or one for every family in the United States will be available between now and Christmas to satisfy the appetities of Americans celebrating the national holiday of Thanksgiving Day (November 24) and the Christmas festival.

This year, the turkey production, according to the Department of Agriculture, is the second largest in United States history. The record was set in 1945 with 44 million birds. Last year, there were only 32 million.

The 1949 turkey will probably provide more epicurean pleasure than ever before owing to new advances in turkey farming.

Agriculture Department experts have been engaged in a long series of experiments designed to produce a "handy-size" turkey which will fit the average family pot and pocket-book—and at the same time be a better bird.

Turkey breeders among the nation's 200,000 turkey-raising farmers have worked closely with the Department's experts to produce the 1949 model bird.

According to a survey carried out by the National Geographic Society on turkey population trends and improvements, this year's bird, developed through the application of cross-breeding discoveries by the Agriculture Department and successfully applied by the breeders, will have more meat on the breast, small bones and a finer flavour.

Such a bird, said the Society, represented a considerable improvement on the first festive turkey eaten by the Pilgrim Fatners in 1641 after their arrival in America from England.

The Pilgrim Fathers are regarded as the founders of Thanksgiving Day in the United States. It began when the Pilgrims, to celebrate their first bountiful harvest after their landing, shot a few wild turkeys, collected their farm produce and held a Thanksgiving feast.

Sea Power

MADRID—A new scheme to produce electricity from tidal action is reported in the Madrid press. The system apparently consists in placing the generating machines in the sea at a depth of from 12 to 14 metres (about 36 to 43 feet).

It is claimed that a group of four generators placed at this depth would produce electricity at the cost of two centimos per killowatt.

(There are 7,000 Centimos to a pound serling).

The newspaper say that the inventor is a Spanish engineer of standing with ample financial backing but who prefers to remain anonymous for the time being.—(PTI-Reuter).

Pilgrims

PARIS—About 2,400,000 walking and 21,000 bedridden pilgrims visited the shrine at Lourdes this year, a million more than in 1948.—(PTI): Reuter).

CANBERRA, Nov. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Australia's wheat crop at the coming harvest is expected to be 4,597,000 bushels greater than last year according to estimates released today by the Commonwealth statistician, Dr. Roland Wilson.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Unmarried Rajput Gujarathi Orphaned girl 17, Parsee Guardians Little education. invites marriage proposals—"Post Box 4014 Bombay—7". 1387

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted:—A few District Officers, Area Cash Clerks and Collecting Sarkars in Towns and villages of all Provinces to cater economic benefit through co-operative system. Pay Rs. 200/- 75/-, and 30/- respectively per month. No cash security. Apply on prescribed application form obtainable from:—The Secretary, Interprovincial Banking Corporation Ltd., 3/1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta 1. 6240

Export Duty On Black Pepper

DEMAND FOR PARTIAL EXEMPTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber has sent a telegram to the Government of India drawing their attention to the difficulties of exporters of black pepper, arising out of the levy of 30 per cent export duty, and urging that at any rate firm contracts already made should of exempted from the duty.

The Chamber stated that pepper was not included in the scheduled attached to the Export Duties Emergency Provisions Ordinance promulgated on September 22, and therefore, "the impression was allowed to gain ground that Government were not contemplating levy of duty on pepper as a consequence of devaluation".

In the result, firm commitments particularly to the United States of America were made in the usual course of busines. Thees commitments ran into lakhs of rupees, and since the sellers had to bear the duty in accordance with the normal terms of contracts, they would incur serious financial loss.

"There is also the risk of some of the sellers not being able to fulfil their commitments, the loss being beyond their resources and capacity, which would lead to complications of an unpleasant character", the telegram stated.

Heavy Sales Of Grey Goods In Markets

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

The market drifted lower early under the weight of increased hedge pressure and liquidation of nearby December contracts but subsequently reversed its course on the appearance of aggressive mill demand and short covering. The renewal of millbuying reflected heavy sales of grey goods in the Worthstreet market extending into the second quarter next year as well as tightening "free" supplies of good quality cotton. Evening up operations in December prior to the first noticeday expanded considerably during the week under review with a prominent spot house a seller of that month against purchases of 1950 March contracts.

Meanwhile the recent increase in hedging operations is attributed partly to a sharp pickup in harvesting following a late start. The census Bureau figures revealed ginnings in the first half of November were some 900,000 bales larger than in the corresponding period a year ago. In the south, export demand was described as good and centred largely in middling and higher qualities with fairsized business transacted. Meantime recent private trade reports that the Chinese communist Government was seeking cotton in the United States on barter basis was officially denied in Washington quarters.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today being Saturday. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1390 to Rs. 1392/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

There was no forward business in the local cotton market.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May delivery is 1342 cent points below New York May contract.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 25.

KARNAK:	
Jan.	74.70+70
Mar.	73.60+80
May	72.60
ASHMOUNI:	
Dec.	71.20+85
Feb.	70.00+85
April	68.65+75

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

The local Bullion Exchange remained officially closed today owing to election of Directors.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

The local Produce market was quiet with very little demand. Is is said that in view of export duty of Rs. 2/12 on groundnuts imposed by Saurashtra Government, shippers are now trying to settle contracts as the British Food Ministry is not willing to pay their extra duty. Thus we are likely to lose our export business.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts	36	6	0
November Delivery	36	0	0
December Delivery	35	14	0
Bold Ready	35	0	0
Bold January	34	10	0
Bold December	34	10	0
Oil Bombay Mills	21	2	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	20	12	0
Oil December	20	0	0
Oil January	19	12	0
LINSEED—			
Indore	34	14	0
Bold	34	10	0
Feb.-March	32	4	0
Small	33	8	0
Oil	20	6	0
CASTORSEED—			
Spot	23	14	0
January Delivery	23	10	0

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Nov. 25.

London: Silver spot and forward both 64 pence.

London: Gold bars fine per ounce £12/8/0

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Nov. 25.

London: Australian wheat Dec/Jan. 128

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

American holding Co.	31 3/4
Firestone Tyre	48 1/2
Ingersol Rand	66 1/2
Union Carbide	41 5/8
Western Union "A"	17 3/4

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange not received.

The highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 25 1/8 and 24 3/4 respectively.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Nov. 25.,

Business was not greatly affected by the general strike and the market underwent few notable alterations. Goldminings recovered some of the recently lost ground but the selling pressure on oils continued. Among rentes, dealings were restricted to the five per cent loan.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25.

The market developed a firm tendency. Gains were numerous but fairly small in most instances. Coals and colonials attracted special attention while electricals and textiles had an improved appearance.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 25.

The bourse showed renewed weakness throughout the list and prices finished lower in almost every case. Royal Dutch were notably weak on unconfirmed rumours of a forthcoming capital increase. The session closed dull.

BOGUS MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR

Local Merchants Warned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It has been reported to the Police that a "Self Styled" Municipal License Inspector has been observed to visit certain shops particularly in the Gowalia Tank and Thakurdwar Localities.

On such a representation he has demanded their licenses and Books which after a cursory inspection have been signed by him as "W. B. Patel." On the strength of a flimsy fault he has even threatened the shop-keepers with action for an infringement of the conditions of their license.

This Mr. W. B. Patel is an impostor and he has no authority to visit shops in the City or to demand their books and licenses for inspection.

Shop Keepers are warned against the activities of this Bogus Inspector whose sole object appears to be to extort "Hush" money against such threats.

Convicted For Cheating

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hariram Ramchandra, an ex-Borstal man, was convicted this morning, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of criminal misappropriation and cheating in respect of Rs. 26,727.

It was stated that the accused was entrusted with the amount by the firm of Sitaram Bansilal and Company, Bullion Merchants, for distribution among the firm's constituents on Sept. 17.

He disappeared with the amount.

The accused was finally traced to Mysore where he had opened a flourishing cycle business and had settled down. He was arrested and brought to Bombay to stand his trial.

Noor Mohamed Muslim who had been arrested along with the accused for abetment, had been discharged earlier.

In awarding the sentence the magistrate, took into consideration the fact that the accused had already been once convicted to the Borstal School for three years.

Mr. M. N. Talpade conducted the defence and Mr. N. B. Khare, Police Prosecutor, the case for the Prosecution.

Licence Applications Invited Afresh

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26 (PTI): A press note issued here today from the office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Ministry of Commerce of India, stated:

'It has, after reviewing the former position, been decided to call for fresh applications for licences regarding items Nos. 5, 9, 26, 39, 41A, 48A, and 53 (Part II) under column 7 of the Import Trade Control Schedule which had so long been covered by O G L XV only, from the actual users and others. Applications regarding aforesaid items Nos. 5, 9, 41A 48A and 53 are invited from the actual users only and items Nos. 26 and 39 from the actual users and others also.

Applications in the prescribed form, addressed to the Additional Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Special Licences) should reach the office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Government of India, Custom House, Calcutta, not later than December 10, 1949."

INDO-ARGENTINE WHEAT AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (PTI)—The Government of India have reached an agreement with Argentina, under which India will receive 390,000 tons of wheat in exchange for jute goods, it is learned here.

The whole quantity of wheat is expected to arrive in India by August 1950.

French Assembly Votes Foreign Policy

PARIS, Nov. 26 (PTI-Reuter)—The French National Assembly after an all-night session endorsed the Government's foreign policy by 334 votes to 248.

Socialists, Popular Republicans (M.R.P.), Radicals and most Moderates voted in support of a motion of confidence in Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman's policy.

MAHASABHA EXECUTIVE

Protest Against Bombay Government's Attitude

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.): The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha today adopted a resolution protesting against the Sachar Formula on the language controversy in East Punjab.

The Sachar Formula, sought to introduce both Hindi and Punjabi languages in East Punjab on area basis.

The Mahasabha's two resolutions said that the formula "implies unnecessary compulsion and is calculated to create bitterness among those who study the two vernaculars". Mahasabha wanted Hindi to be the only compulsory language in East Punjab.

The Committee also protested against the decision of the Senate of the East Punjab University "making it compulsory for every matriculation candidate to take Hindi and Punjabi as compulsory languages in addition to English".

In another resolution the Mahasabha working committee registered its protest against the policy of Bombay and Saurashtra Governments "in persecuting the office-bearers and workers of the Hindu Mahasabha".

The Committee decided to observe the death anniversary of late Bhai Parmanand on December 18.

It will meet again tomorrow to finalise the resolutions of the annual session of the Mahasabha to be held in Calcutta in the last week of December.

U.P. GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL FAILS

Case Under Black Marketing Act

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (PTI): The Federal Court today delivered judgment dismissing the U. P. Government's appeal against Basudeva, kerosene oil merchant of U.P., who was detained by the Provincial Government on the charge of blackmarketing, but later released by an order of the Allahabad High Court.

Basudeva was arrested in December 1948, and was detained by the Government of U.P., under the U. P. Prevention of Black Marketing Act. Basudeva, however, got his release through the Allahabad High Court. The U.P. Government then appealed to the Federal Court challenging the decision of the High Court.

The Federal Court upheld the decision of the Allahabad High Court and supported the contention of Basudeva that "his detention was unlawful as the provision under which he was detained was void and inoperative as being 'ultra vires' of the Provincial Legislature".

BOMBAY APPEAL DISMISSED

The Federal Court today dismissed another appeal upholding the conviction of 24-old Miss Kishori-Seth of Bombay to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for the offence of keeping excess liquors.

Miss Seth who was convicted by a Bombay Magistrate under the Bombay "Abkari Act" appealed first to the Bombay High Court and then to the Federal Court on the plea that the Provincial Legislature had no power under the Government of India Act to legislate with respect to the possession of foreign liquors. But both the courts rejected her plea.

U. P. ZAMINDARI ABOLITION FUND

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26: The U. P. Zamindari Abolition Fund now exceeds Rs. 3 crores, Muzzaffargarh topping the list with Rs. 3,692,232. Total number of bhumidhari declarations issued is 353781. In some places co-operative societies are advancing loans to kisans to enable them acquire bhumidhari rights. The provincial government has also authorised district and municipal boards and notified area committees to grant their employees, including teachers, temporary loans against their provident funds to the extent of the employees' share in it. Interest will be charged for such advances.

LAST RITES FOR BENOY SARKAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter): A funeral service for Dr. Benoy Sarkar, Professor of Economic Sociology at Calcutta University, who died of a heart ailment here on Thursday was held today at Less Crematorium.

The body of the professor, who was a visiting professor to American University sponsored by the Watumal Foundation and the Institute of International Education, was covered by the flag of India, representatives of the Indian Embassy and Indian student bodies attended the service.

The service was conducted by Swami Premananda of the Self-realisation Fellowship in Washington, which is an organisation for the study and practice of spiritual discipline.

Swami Premananda read the Hindu scriptures and portions of the Bible at the service.

Dr. Sarkar's widow was the chief mourner.

Mauritius Indians To Visit Home Country

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26: Some two hundred Indian passengers boarded the British India Company's ship "Sirsa" which left Port Louis on November 24, for Colombo and Calcutta. It was the first direct steamer from Mauritius to India after many years. Most of the passengers, who are visiting the land of their forefathers for the first time are going to spend about six months in India, visiting various places of pilgrimage and historic interest.

The ship is expected to reach Colombo early in December and in Calcutta by the middle of December.

SUGAR FACTORIES START CRUSHING

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.): Five sugar factories in Bombay Presidency and three in the United Provinces have started crushing, according to reports received in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Information has also been received that all the sugar factories in Mysore and Travancore and one factory in Madras started crushing during this month.

Expedition To Survey Bird Life

BOMBAY, Saturday: A three-member Indian expedition to survey the bird life of the 1,600-square-mile thick forest-laden areas of Orissa left Bombay today by car for Cuttack.

Headed by Mr. Salim S. Ali, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society, the expedition included two Indian ornithologists of Prince of Wales Museum of Bombay.

The party will return to Bombay early next year.

Nehru To Address Coming Parliament Session

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26, (UPI): The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru will make a statement on the opening day of the Winter Session of the Indian Parliament about the legislative business to be brought forward during the whole session which begins on Monday next. This statement from the Leader of the House which will be the first of its kind is in accordance with the accepted parliamentary procedure in most democratic ccuntries.

Hindu Code Bill

The Hindu Code Bill which was to have figured in the list of bills for the forthcoming session of the Indian Parliament is conspicuous by its absence. It is believed in usually well-informed circles that the bill may not come up at all during the forthcoming session of the Parliament.

New Constitution For Mysore Too

BANGALORE, Nov. 26 (PTI): The Maharaja of Mysore proclaimed today that the constitution of India shortly to be adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India shall be the constitution for the State of Mysore as for the other parts of India.

Japan Desires Return Of Kurile Islands & Okinawa

ALLIES WOULD CONSIDER ISSUE AT PEACE CONFERENCE, SAYS YOSHIDA

TOKYO, November 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

JAPANESE Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida said here today the Japanese would "desire" the Soviet-occupied Kurile islands and the American base of Okinawa to be returned to Japan when the peace settlement comes.

The Kurile islands, which stretch from northern Japan to Russian Kamachantka, were allocated to Russia under the Yalta Agreement.

Okinawa, one of the Ryu Yo islands, immediately south of Japan, was an American war-time, "springboard".

Mr. Yoshida told a parliamentary committee that the allied powers would take into consideration Japan's desires at the peace conference.

"At this stage I am not in a position to say which is advisable for the nation—separate peace or overall peace", he said.

"The Japanese people will desire the Kurile islands and Okinawa as Japanese territory. However, because of the delicate international situation I should like to refrain from further expression of opinion on these territorial matters".

U. S. VIEW

Mr. Yoshida added that the United States view was that Japan having surrendered unconditionally was not able to assert rights regarding the Yalta Agreement or any other allied agreements.

Referring to Formosa, he said he was undecided to whom the island should belong but he urged the Japanese people to "keep a keen interest" in territorial problems.

BOYCOTT OF JAP GOODS

Australian Housewives' Decision

SYDNEY, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The New South Wales Housewives' Association will vigorously boycott all Japanese goods imported according to the Association's president, Mrs. Clencross.

The Association yesterday passed a resolution protesting against the new trtde agreement between Japan and the Sterling Area countries.

"Members of our Association intend to carry out a whispering campaign against buying Japanese goods," Mrs. Glencross said today.

"Many of our women are still soul-scarred from what happened to members of the Australian Eighth Division at the hands of the Japanese during the war".

EXEMPTED FROM PROHIBITION ACT

MADRAS, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.): The Madras Legislative Council today passed into law the bill to exempt Armed Forces and medical personnel attached to the Military from the operations of the Prohibition Act as it emerged from the Assembly.

The bill replaces the ordinance issued recently by the Governor following the invalidation of the original act by a High Court judgement.

BIHAR ZAMINDARI ACT CHALLENGED

PATNA, Nov. 25

Mr. Justice Shearer of the Patna High Court today ordered that the suit filed by the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Darbhanga for a declaration that the Bihar Zemindari Abolition Act was 'ultra vires' and void "will be tried by this Court in exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction."

Mr. Justice Shearer was delivering judgment on the application filed by the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga in the Patna High Court for the transfer of the suit pending in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Darbhanga.

The Maharaja had filed a suit earlier in the court of the Subordinate Judge for a declaration that the Act was 'ultra vires' of the provincial legislature in as much as it violated the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 and for an injunction restraining the Provincial Government, its offices and agents from taking over his zemindari.

Poll Tax On Ambaji Temple Visitors Abolished

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26 (PTI): On a representation made by the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, the Government of Bombay has decided to abolish the poll tax levied on pilgrims visiting the famous temple of Ambaji near mount Abu, it is learnt reliably.

Jail For Jeep Thieves

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (U.P.I.): Found guilty of a number of Jeep-thefts, three members of a gang were today sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one and a half to three years, by a local magistrate.

Ram Nath, the leader of the gang, who is a previous convict, was sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment in each of three cases. All the three sentences are to run consecutively.

The other two persons were sentenced to one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment each. Their sentences also are to run consecutively.

Of the five Jeeps, the theft of which was established, one belongs to the American Embassy, the other to the Burmese Embassy and the third to the United Press of India.

F. S. U. RALLY AND PARADE IN CALCUTTA

Anti-Congress Posters Displayed

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.): Climaxing the four-day session of the All-India Peace Congress, now being held here under the auspices of the Communist-dominated All-India Trade Union Congress, a mile-long procession paraded the city's main thoroughfare holding up traffic for over an hour this evening.

It was taken out after an open air rally in the maidan attended by upwards of ten thousand "Friends of the Soviet Union". When the procession reached Chowringhee Square, girls, who had been caught up in the middle of it, were seen double-marching to form the vanguard.

Today's rally was notable for the display of numerous posters depicting Congress leaders and volunteers being assaulted by peasant women and workers and bearing inscriptions to incite masses to renewed violence against the authority.

Speeches were also made glorifying attacks on Congress-men in Telengana and criticising the India Government for its "policy of neutrality".

All resolutions passed at the delegates' session during the past two days were ratified at the rally.

Kashmir Gesture To Chinese Turkistan

SRNINAGAR, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.): The Kashmir Government have decided to reduce the import duty on raw silk from Central Asian trading centres from Rs. 36/8 to Rs. 6/10 per seer. The reduction in duty is reported to have been made on a representation made by the Chinese Turkistan Association of Kashmir.

NEWS BRIEFS

NEW STAMPS

Special stamps will be released on January 26, 1950 in commemoration the inauguration of the Republic of India.

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY

The Indian Tariff Board's public inquiry into the claim for protection or assistance to the Sugar Industry will be held from November 28 to December 3, 1949 at the office of the Board, Contractor Building, 3rd Floor, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. The inquiry will commence each day at 11 a.m.

PAYMENT SUSPENDED

The Hyderabad Government has suspended the payment of pension to such of their former employees who have proceeded to Pakistan. Their pensions are weing collected in a suspension account.

"HANDING OVER"

A "handing over" ceremony to mark the taking over of office by the Hon'ble Mr. M K Vellodi as head of the Hyderabad Administration will take place at the Bolarum Presidency at 4 p.m., on Thursday, December 1.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Standing finance Committee is scheduled to be held from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on December 3, 1949, in the Finance Minister's room in the Central Secretariat, Delbi. Dr. John Matthai will preside

Need For Early Referendum In French India

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA UNDER OFFICIAL INSPIRATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (UPI).

DR. N. V. Rajkumar, Foreign Secretary, Indian National Congress, returned here this morning after a three weeks' fact-finding mission in the French settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe.

In course of an interview to the UPI Dr. Rajkumar said "unless the date of referendum is settled, it is not possible to get the situation crystalised in these areas. The first thing that the people in these settlements demand is that the D.T. date of referendum should be fixed as early as possible."

"A lot of organised propaganda is being carried on in these settlements under official inspiration", added Dr. Rajkumar. "There is no way to combat this, it can only be done by the observers coming and starting their work as soon as possible."

Dr. Rajkumar further pointed out that the question of revising the electoral rolls is also an important one. Proper care should be taken to see that all eligible voters are entered therein. "Our demands for revision of the electoral rolls may as well be given up if it is made under the French auspices", he declared

COMPLICATED

Asked about the present situation in these three settlements which he visited, Dr. Rajkumar said that the situation in Pondicherry is more complicated as it is the capital and there are more "vested interests." In Karaikal, he found a split among the nationalist workers representing all nationalist elements of that settlement. But he succeeded in bridging the gulf among the groups and now a new organisation called the Karaikal Merger Congress has been set up in Karikal consisting of all parties and groups working for merger with India.

The situation in Mahe, he said, was complicated by the fact that a large number of nationalist workers were outside Mahe, as a consequence of the incidents that took place there in October, 1948. It was obvious, he pointed out, that unless these people were allowed to participate in the coming referendum, it would not be fair. Granting that theirs was a thoughtless action, he continued, they should not be debarred from taking part in such a momentous decision affecting their future.

Dr. Rajkumar is expected to communicate his findings to the authorities concerned.

H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, addressing the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association's annual general meeting.

TAKE MORE INTEREST IN RESEARCH

Bombay Governor's Plea To Industrialists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, today made a fervent appeal to the chemical manufacturers of the country to take greater interest in and outlay more finance for the development of laboratory research into actual production on a commercial scale

The Governor, who was inaugurating the tenth annual general meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association in the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, this morning, assured the industry that the chain of regional national chemical industries, proposed to be established by the Government of India, were not intended to supplant, but supplement the work of individuals and collective industrial concerns, universities, etc.

Raja Maharaj Singh outlined the various measures the Central and Provincial Governments had been taking to assist the industry in the matter of research work and technical education and asked the manufactures to co-operate with the Government and take the full advantage of all the facilities offered to them.

GOVT.'S PLAN

The Government of India had planned a chain of regional national chemical laboratories all over the country which he said, were intended to supplement the work of individuals and collective industrial concerns, universities etc. in respect of research. These laboratories would undertake work that did not ordinarily fall within the scope of industries and their activities would cover a large field extending by stages from research work of the purely academic type to technical development of processes and equipment. he said.

STATE HELP

He pointed out other spheres in which the Government had given help to the Association's enterprise such as equitable distribution of coal and raw materials, issue of appreciable quantities of steel, cement and other building materials and grant of railway priorities for the establishment of new industries

The Governor felt confident that the Association and the public would realise and apreciate what the Government in India had done to further chemical and pharmaceutical industries. "You are no doubt experiencing difficulties but hurdles are not unsurmountable and patience and mutual co-operation between you and the Central Government will help you to overcome them. One thing is certain, namely that we must develop and intensify industrial production in our country", the Governor said.

EXPANSION

Mr. S. P. Sen, who presided over the meeting, observed that for trade and industry as a whole, an expansionist policy was urgently needed, if India was to maintain her place in the map of the world. "If we are to succeed with this programme, it must be our concern to see that old and existing industries are revitalised to serve modern needs and new industries, which modern science has made possible, are encouraged and developed in India", he added.

He said, "The time has come when the future of Indian industries must be brightened up by the State and Industry ensuring that money for research is forthcoming. Research must be well and securely endowed and there must be a closer contact between the scientists in industries and those in Universities, between theoretical scientists and practical technicians, the pure and the applied science."

Referring to the main problems confronting the chemical industry, Mr. Sen said that the import policy of the Government has been apparently a handicap to the industry. The policy of liberal imports followed by the Government in 1948 had adverse consequences in many fields of the industry.

Mr. Sen stated that the Government's contemplated export drive was not consistent with the numerous export restrictions which still existed. He urged to allow the free and unrestricted exports for all commodities, with the only limitation of quotas being fixed for exports of those commodities. Such a policy would also stop the alarming deterioration in the country's balance of trade and the consequent foreign exchange difficulties, he asserted.

Another problem confronting the industrial growth of the country, Mr Sen continued, was the dearth of capital to finance the major development projects. In this connection, he, however, drew pointed attention to the dangers of pursuing an open-door policy of inviting foreign capital.

The meeting passed a resolution making many constructive suggestions for stepping up production in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Import of vital raw materials for these industries, even from dollar and hard currency countries, industrial alcohol to be freed from restrictive legislations and heavy license fees, liberalisation of tax structure of the Government and Local bodies are the main suggestions laid down in the resolution

The meeting protested against the exorbitant license fees at present charged for the manufacture and denaturing of rectified spirit. Resolutions urging the Government to abolishing the cess on salt and give concessional freight rates on railways were also passed by the meeting.

DON'T IGNORE KISAN MARCH

Narendra Deo's Plea

LUCKNOW, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Addressing the peasant marchers last evening, Acharya Narendra Deo declared that Government would not be able to realise Rs. 180 crores from the tenantry of the province, not so much because of Socialist propaganda, but because the tenants did not have enough money to pay ten times.

The Acharya congratulated the peasants who had come all the way from their homes in this cold weather to demonstrate for their demands, and said that he had not witnessed a similar gathering during the thiry years of his political life. He continued that this demonstration had given him a new enthusiasm and a new hope about the future of the country.

The all-round frustration, which he had seen so often and in so many places, had sometimes given him a feeling that there was no hope for us, but this demonstration had shown that, even if the middle classes failed to do their duty to their country, peasantry and the working class would and that the future lay with these two toiling classes allied with the lower and exploited middle class.

The Acharya said that it was not wise on the part of Government to ignore a demonstration of the people of the province which would be remembered for years to come.

Explaining the Socialist agrarian programme, Acharya Narendra Deo said that small holdings should be converted into economic holdings, the burden of rent should be relieved, and nobody should have more than thirty acres of land. Fragmented holdings should be consolidated, and land should be redistributed he declared.

Split Among Ahmedabad Millowners Likely

(From Our Corresppondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26.

A serious split is likely in Ahmedabad Millowners Association on the issue of giving bonus to workers. It is learnt that some millowners have threatened to resign from the Association, their objection being that all mills cannot grant same amount of bonus. It is likely that the matter will be referred to Sardar Patel.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Previous Closing	29.91
Today's Opening	29.94
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	29.88
Difference	—3

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 28-7/8.

General Motors dol. 66-7/8.

United States Steel Common dol. 24-3/4.

United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(PTI-Reuter)

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 26, (PTI-Reuter): London's Money Market ended the week on a comfortable note and in sharp contrast to conditions that had ruled earlier. Demand for loans was always keen in view of most of the banks being short of funds. Official assistance was necessary on many occasions. As the week closed fresh funds became available and thus with banks free buyers of bills market houses were able to balance books with comfort. The Bank of England return showed decrease of five and half million Sterling in bankers balances.

Applications for £230 million Treasury Bills totalled £280 million. 230 million was allotted at an average rate of ten-Shillings 5.91 pence per cent Next week £230 million treasury bills offered and treasury deposit receipts £70 million maximum, £20 million at five months and £50 million at six-months.

INSERT 2 ANNAS AND GET TEA

BANARAS, Nov. 26 (PTI): An automatic electric tea making machine has been invented by two students of the Engineering College of the Banaras University.

On inserting a two-anna piece into a slot the machine automatically boils water and prepares tea. The tea then automatically fills a cup placed under the tap of the machine.

The machine was displayed during the recent convocation celebrations of the Engineering College.

Anti-Argentine Papers Raided

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 25, (PTI-Reuter):— New raids today by a committee investigating anti-Argentine activities brought up to 13 the number of newspapers, news agencies and other institutions whose business records have been seized.

The Committee, set up by Argentinas Congress, is investigating allegations that a former United States Ambassador and other "foreign imperialists interests" bribed prominent Argentinians to oppose the election of President Peron in 1946.

Targets of the committees attention today were the Catholic newspaper 'El Pueble,' the Socialist organ Vanguardia, which were closed down two years ago.

PROVINCIAL SHARE OF INCOME-TAX

C. D. Deshmukh Invited To Give Award

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

After the partition of the country, which made the Niemeyer award unworkable, the Government of India made a reallocation of the provincial share of income-tax and export duty on jute.

Some of the Provinces have been dissatisfied with this allocation, and the Government of India, after careful consideration of the matter, have come to the conclusion that in the interests of both the Centre and the Provinces it is, desirable to have the question examined and decided by an expert and impartial enquiry. They have accordingly invited Shri C. D. Deshmukh, till recently the Governor of the Reserve Bank, to enquire into the matter and determine the allocation. Shri Deshmukh has accepted the invitation and will conduct the enquiry this winter. His decision will be in the nature of a binding award which will remain in force till, in due course, the Finance Commission, to be set up under the new constitution, considers and decides the matter

The Government of India hope that Shri Deshmukh's award will be available in time for inclusion in the budget for 1950-61.

U. P. Goan Panchayats Impress Foreigners

(From Our Corresppondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

Prof. George Morgentierus and H.P. C. Poits two listinguished foreign visitors to India visited some Goan panchayats at work in some village in Meerut district. They were greatly imuressed by the sanitary measures adopted by the panchayats. They attended meetings called by the panchayats to discuss the various problems facing them. The visitors also attended village panchayat adalats and keenly studied the trial procedure followed in these courts.

Ceylon's Envoy To Pakistan

COLOMBO, Nov. 25. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. T. B. Jayah, Minister of Labour and Social Services has been appointed Ceylon's first High Commissioner to Pakistan. Mr. Jayah, who is a leading Moslem member of the Government, will assume his duties next February.

INDIA IS TRUE HEIR TO GANDHISM

But Opposition Uses Netaji Legend As A Big Stick

A SOUTH INDIAN friend of mine, a devout Christian, has three pen-and-ink portraits standing on a shelf in his room. He drew them himself. The one in the middle is considerably larger than the other two, which are of Gandhi and Nehru. The central drawing is a portrait of the late Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the military uniform befitting the leader of the Indian National Army.

Netaji, as he is usually called, is a far more popular figure in India than is realised in Britain, writes Gooffrey Carnall in the "Spectator".

When I first came to Calcutta, I was surprised to see how many portraits of Netaji there were in advertisements, on shop-signs and on calendars. His face was as hard to avoid as Gandhiji's. At street corners one can buy gaudy pictures of the gods and the god-like. If the number of pictures of Netaji is anything to go by he is as much an object of devotion as Krishna and Kali. This is Bengal of course, and there is a provincial pride in Netaji's being a Bengali. But that does not account for my pious South Indian friend, nor for the many admirers of the Indian National Army whom I have met, for example, in the Punjab.

I. N. A. Claims

This army was formed from Indian troops captured after the fall of Singapore, and to the English public it was just another tool of the Axis Powers, and Netaji just another Quisling. Most Indians, however, would insist that the I.N.A. was as much as army of liberation as de Gaulle's Free French forces. It must be admitted that a very strong case can be made for saying that the Japanese would have favoured a greater degree of independence for India than Mr. Churchill would have done.

It is the view of many Indians that Netaji, sickened by the compromises and faint-heartedness of the Congress, sought the aid of the enemies of Britain to destroy her power in India utterly and for ever. As one admirer has written, "The hero of many a non-violent battle in India, who had calmly suffered physical violence, donned the military uniform to speak to the Anglo-Americans in the only language they understand, the language of guns and cannon."

The claims made for the I.N.A. are often pitched too high. Its subordination to the needs of Japanese strategy is minimised or forgotten. And in the hang-over which has followed the first fine intoxication of independence the exploits of Netaji have acquired delusively exaggerated glory. It is another Napoleonic legend. Netaji is crescent. Gandhi's influence wanes. While personal devotion to Gandhi's memory is as strong as ever, in India today the idea of non-violence has lost its earlier supremacy. This is not so great a change as might be supposed Most people, perhaps, supported Gandhi's methods because non-violence was the only weapon the Indian people could effetively use. Netaji himself claimed that the violent methods of the I.N.A. supplemented and completed the non-violent struggle against the British inside India. One hardly expected, either, that when India achieved independence her Government would disband the army, sink the navy and ground the air force. There was Pakistan on the border, too, and the trouble in Kashmir.

None the less, a change there has been, and it is a change which has unhappy possibilities. Some degree of disullusionment always follows political achievements. Hitler's overthrow inaugurated no brave new world, and to nationalise an industry does not in itself bring industrial democracy; hence much disillusionment in Britain. India, too, has found that its problems were not solved by the departure of the British. And the brunt of disillusionment has been borne by the Congress Party, who stepped into the place of the British administration in 1947.

The ideal of non-violence, being intimately associated with Congress, shares to some extent in its discredit. At any rate, the Netaji legend, with its glorification of violent methods, is being invoked to oppose the Government.

The opposition is discordant. It agrees, however, on the need for ending "Congress misrule" and for leaving the British Commonwealth. The charge of misrule is justified in some measure. The new Ministries have been tied to the methods of the old regime, and have made the mistakes of inexperience as well. Less pardonable, there has been a good deal of corruption. What is questionable is whether any of the opposition groups would be able to do better. The criticisms made in papers like the Calcutta 'Nation' often have an irresponsibility that Lord Beaverbrook would envy. ("Exports Increase While Country Goes Naked" is a headline reminiscent of the sillier moments of the critics of Sir Stafford Cripps's "austerity.") The 'Nation is run by Netaji's brother, Sarat Chandra Bose, who is trying to manoeuvre himself into the position of leader of the opposition to Congress, and is making full use of the Netaji legend to achieve his ambition.

Opposition Groups

Other opposition groups may not be so stirred by Netaji's memory, but reject non-violence. The R.S.S. (Rashtriya Sevak Sangh, or National Service Organisation) specifically renounces Gandhiji's teaching, and seeks to build militantly Hindu-dominated State. The Communists are in no way non-violent, while among the Socialists (perhaps the promising opposition party) there is no great addiction to "ahimsa". Congress, on the other hand, still clings in an official sort of way to the idea that non-violence is a good thing, and the Government has given the World Pacific Meeting, which takes place in India next winter, a recognition unthinkable from any other Government in the world. At the same time, however, one must remember that nearly half the revenue in the last financial year went on military expenditure. Colleges and schools are being asked to start military training corps. A territorial army recruiting-drive will take place in the autumn. Non-violence, in fact, is generally felt to be as irrelevant as the Gandhian rejection of large-scale industry.

The contraction of Gandhi's influence is matched by a widespread disappointment at India's remaining in the Commonwealth. That the British Prime Minister is Attlee and not Churchill does not outweigh consciousness that the Commonwealth is British, and therefore undesirable.

Indeed to one school of thought the British Labour Party are merely imperialists with a shrewder sense of diplomacy than the Conservatives. All the opposition parties agree in attacking the Congress Government on the Commonwealth decision, and since to leave the Commonwealth would involve no effort, moral or otherwise, there is little reason to suppose that India's membership would survive the departure of the present Government. To the extent that the new Commonwealth is an effort to transform the unhappy relations of Europe and Asia in the past (and potentially, at least, it is), India's departure would be a backward step.

Add an assertive nationalism coupled with a romantic militarism and the prospect becomes decidedly disagreeable. It would be a sad decline from the hope of a new kind of social order, undominated and undominating, respectful in its treatment of man and beast, and in the use of the gifts of the earth, which it is still not beyond the power of India to show to an unbalanced and war-stricken world.

Political Trends

It is not easy to measure these trends, however. My work in India has mainly been among students and other young people, and my perspective doubtless needs corection by that of people who know the older generation better. It should be borne in mind that Congress is said to have the countryside behind it, although the Communists are strong in Bengal and in parts of the south. One who, like myself knows only the troubled provinces of Bengal and the East Punjab may well exaggerate opposition strength.

The position is different in the more stable United Provinces, where, for example, there is a Gandhian experiment being made in village self-government. Still, the difficulties of Bengal are in a sense the difficulties of India at a greater intensity. An over-populated countryside, working people living in miserable conditions, an impoverished and unsettled middle-class, and a resentful army of refugees from East Pakistan—all these are rich fuel for an explosion of aggressive nationalism.

But if the present Government makes a success of constructive projects like the Damodar Valley Authority, if it can do something to increase food-production and to settle the problems of its hundreds of thousands of refugees and can root out abuses in the administration, then the present danger may be avoided. Time is the decisive factor, that and the will to learn from experience.

Dean Acheson, U. S. Secretary of State (centre) with Mr. McCloy (left) and Mr. Perkins (right) during the Foreign Ministers' Conference at the Quai D'Orsay, Paris.

COLOUR TELEVISION

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Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

Squandermania At Centre

"India has been living beyond her means for some years now."

"You and I can spend what we earn. We can spend what we have saved or what has been saved for us. We may be able to borrow so long as our credit is good and we may find kind friends to help us out in bad time. But in the long run, we individuals as well as a community must make the two sides of our account balance."

"Our capital programmes were running at a rate in excess of our available resources and that unless we cut our coat according to our cloth, the Chancellor's disinflation policy ran the risk of being seriously upset."

These three important statements were recently made by India's Finance Minister and the Governor of the Bank of England respectively. They clinch the problem of India's economy crisis.

The first statement by India's Finance Minister is really revealing. It reveals his helplessness. It reveals that the Finance Ministry is no longer the top day but a camp-follower, intended to produce money. The issue is why did the Finance Ministry allow India to live beyond its means. It did not allow it, because Finance Ministry's permission was hardly sought. The issue, once again is whether Finance Ministry's authority has been restored. No, by no means. Is India living within her means now? No certainly no. The capital programme for 1950/51 should illustrate the point. A great deal is being made of a big saving of Rs. eighty crores. It is forgotten that about Rs. 140 crores are being provided for the capital expenditure for 1950/51. The question of questions is from where these 140 crores of rupees are coming from. The capital programme can be financed either from loans or by created money. Created money can be ruled out, because it would add to inflation. As for loans, the Government has not been able to enter the money market for almost two years. It has not entered the money market because it was not sure whether its credit was good. It is still problematical whether the conditions are so improved now that the Government would be able to borrow Rs. 140 crores next year.

Why New Ventures Now?

Meanwhile the Ministries having got their allotments are going ahead with their spending plan. They would be drawing their allotments, whether the Government succeeds in floating loans or not. In the nature of things, it would add to inflation. The Government have decided to stop all grants to Provinces in 1950/51. Could it not similarly stop all grants for Civil Works, adult education, new aerodromes, new roads, and so on? India has lived without adult education for 150 years and it would not have missed it for next five years. The members of Parliament have managed to live in the Constitution House or elsewhere for all these years and they would not have much complained of if a new building were not constructed for them during the present financial stringency. The Ministers, I may add, have not realized that there is a financial stringency. They have refused to face the issue squarely. They measure things from their own narrow departmental point of view. Let me cite a case. The Works Ministry from its allocation, proposes to build a boarding house for the members of Parliament at an estimated cost of Rs. seventy-five lakhs. It will have self-contained flats with separate kitchens. A similar boarding house was constructed thirty years ago. It was called Eastern Court. It lay vacant for years and was ultimately sold away to Telegraph Department to become the Central Telegraph Office. Undeterred by this failure, the experiment is being repeated at a time when both money and building materials are scarce.

Rake's Progress

The capital expenditure is only one part of the budget. The revenue budget is even more important. The minute of dissent of Mr. B. Das, attached to the Economy Committee's Report would show the growth of this budget. Mr. Das says:—

"I briefly record here my reactions to the enormous growth in expenditure bordering on extravagance based mostly on concepts of individual Ministries which no doubt should be terminated. I take the Ministries of Agriculture and Food first. There was more enthusiasm in the "Grow More Food" campaign than in actual production of Food. Our Minister for Agriculture and Food has assured the country that there will be no more purchase of food from abroad after March 1951. As a first step, the two Ministries should be combined under one Secretary. In fact, I have recommended in a subsequent paragraph the combination of 4 existing Ministries under one Secretary. In spite of the tremendous growth of officials and experts in the two Ministries of Agriculture and Food, the former Imperial (now Indian) Council of Agricultural Research continues in its rake's progress by maintaining a large number of agricultural and other experts at New Delhi. The former Department of Education, Health and Lands under one Executive Councillor felt at one time that it could not pay adequate attention to development of agriculture and in 1929, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research came into being. It holds annual "jatras" of Provincial and States Ministers and agricultural officials, and there the matter ends. Its existence did not prevent the Agricultural Ministry from appointing its own duplicate series of experts. Recruitment of officials has gone on without any control or check during the prepartition years and that tradition continues after independence. Therefore, drastic amputation, should be made wherever necessary, and I have recommended such amputation, in a few salient cases. Although the I.C.A.R. has been looking after the funds of the various commodity committees, the same can be looked after much better by a Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the permanent Secretary of the I.C.A.R. may, in future, be that Deputy Secretary. There should be no parallel organisations any more. The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture contemplates immediate introduction in India of the American practice of giving aid to every farmer by establishment of an all-India Co-operative Agricultural Extension Service which will visit individual farmers, give best practical agricultural advice from experience and supply seeds and manure at proper seasons. If that would have been done, the Grow More Food campaign would not have been such a ghastly failure.

Cut Down Or Amputate

I strongly reiterate our recommendations on the Labour Ministry. Extravagance in ideas and thoughts are rampant in that Ministry—ideas all borrowed and foreign—without any relation to the standard of living in India nor based on the standard of income of the people.

The policy of Government is to be determined by the Cabinet and not by any particular Minister of Ministry; it appears that Ministries think tney are independent and autonomous, and they have the last say in their financial requirements. Some of them try even to ridicule the authority and control of the Ministry of Finance and the Auditor-General. This aspect of the issue I will discuss in a subsequent paragraph. I only hope the Economic Committee of the Cabinet will examine in future every project involving new expenditure. Labour legislations have come out in dozens; whether the Provincial and State Union Governments can stand the expenses are required under these Acts was never taken into account. One of the unwanted war babies—the Employment Exchanges—has been bolstered up as a most beautiful institution. I strongly urge on the Government to abolish these Employment Exchanges where a Provincial Government cannot afford such luxury, and to confine the activities of the Central Government to the Centrally Administered areas such as Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, etc.

Extravagant Projects

Execution Ministry—In a subsequent chapter, I have recommended that this Ministry should be part of the duties of the Minister for Social Services. The Central Government must confine its activities to the supply of funds to the Provinces and State Unions over basic education and higher scientific and technical education. That highly expanded Ministry will have very little work if money meant for scientific education or the University grants are allotted through ad hoc committees. Having little work, the Education Ministry of Health are planning over making of Delhi as the biggest centre of educational institutions, be it an agricultural college, or the Delhi Polytechnic or the Drug Institute or even the Women's Medical College. One does not understand why such lavish expenditures are to be made on newly-created college and institutions; —such huge expenditure can only be incurred to expand its baby University if money is there in abundance, which is not the case. Older Universities created great traditions all over India in scientific and technical education, before which the activities of the Delhi University appear to be lilliputian." Somehow, the authorities at Delhi appear to be very jealous of activities of existing engineering and other technical institutions and also medical colleges in the Provinces and State Unions and they want development of new institutions at a huge cost at Delhi without any proper encouragement to existing provincial institutions."

The "Ministry of Works, Mines and Power—I wish to conclude this note by making a few observations on the performances of the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power. A survey of works expenditure will show that whereas we had in 1938-39 one Chief Engineer, 4 Circles and 17 Divisions, we have in 1948-49 three Chief Engineers, 20 Circles and 83 Divisions. Whereas in 1938-39 Rs. 18.96 lakhs were spent on C.P.W.D. establishment in 1948-49 it has risen to the alarming figure of Rs. 151 lakhs. The cost of living index is at present about 3 times the figure in 1939, but the staff of the C.P.W.D. has been inflated to 800 per cent. We are moving in a vicious circle. We have employed more staff; we want more quarters for the staff; we have employed many Research authorities in various Ministries; they want construction of new buildings; and more staff quarters! State industries need have certain essential expansion, but whether in the present financial condition such lavish scale of staff should be maintained to build houses and accommodation for officers or staff require careful scrutiny by the Cabinet.

One interesting fact is revealed that the Central Government treats the P.W.D. of provincial Governments as foregn bodies and do not utilise their services in constructing Central Government buildings in the various provinces. Even a petty post-office building is maintained in the provinces by the C.P.W.D. staff. The expenditure on travelling and supervision must have grown enormously and yet the C.P.W.D. does not want to utilise the services of the sister P.W.D. concerns in the Provinces and State Unions. I strongly urge on the Economic Committee of the Cabinet to examine this question from the larger interests of the country. The C.P.W.D. has been maintaining its wartime growth and bulk; it must be reduced to reasonable size in the national interest and for national economy."

Need For Drastic Remedy

"Some of the Ministries labour under the false notions that ideas are plans and schemes are projects, and fret and fume in planning imaginary development projects. The technique and pattern in every case is similar. Paper plans and paper schemes absorb all the attention of a large number of officers, and instead of contributing to national prosperity they have inflated expenditure in the central administration, raising mutual jealousies and leading to general debacle and low efficiency. If ideas have legs, these Ministries have achieved Utopian prosperity. The reason is not far to seek. Wartime employees have settled down as Research Officers, Planners and the schemes are being produced with nobody to question such "Alnascarism"."

The Economy Committee's Report has been shelved. Government has ordered a five per cent reduction in 1949/50 Budget and 10 per cent cut in 1950/51 Budget. The problem needs Mr. Das's remedy and not mere cuts in the paybill.

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Prick surface of a cleaned whole chicken and rub it all over with paste of garam masala mixed with pulp of tamarind. Stuff inside of chicken with mixture of half-boiled rice (which has been fully fried first), chicken's fried liver and heart and paste of curry masala. Next, smear bottom of degchi liberally with Dalda, lay out chunks of onions and place chicken on top. Surround chicken with more onions, potatoes cut in half, and sprinkle salt. Place lid on degchi, seal it down with dough of atta, cook on low fire.

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BENEATH the differences of religion and multiplicity of cultures, there are 'Similarities and universals' which make all mankind one. If we are ever to have one world, it is on these universals that we must build, says the author, urging.

Study The Science Of Man

CAN man learn to control the machines he has created? we know enough about the behaviour of atoms to dissolve considerable sections of the planet. What do we know about the behaviour of 'people' asks Stuart Chase in the "Progressive".

To attempt such a study alone would have been presumptous. Fortunately I was offered the co-opetion of the Social Science Research Council in running a kind of chain-and-compass line across the whole front of the studies dealing with the behaviour of man, to try to assess some of the major accomplishments. My report runs to more than 300 printed pages so I can give only a bare outline here, together with a few concrete illustrations. It turns out that the science of man has progressed further than most of us had ever imagined!

The first question asked by intelligent laymen when social science is discussed is: "Fine, but is it science?" This came out with startling frequency in the Senate hearing on the National Science Foundation bill in 1947. Sen Fulbright among others wanted to include social science in the bill, but opposition was stiff.

Said one witness: "I would not call it 'science.' What is commonly called social science is one individual or group telling another group how they should live." A distinguished Senator thought the subject, among other things, included "various kinds of ideology."

The upshot of the Senate's seminar in social science was that the subject was eliminated from the bill Millions for the atom, but not one cent for man!

Let us see whether there is any real "science" in social science. The scientific method does not tell us how things ought to behave but how they do behave.

In the last analysis the scientific method discovers regularities which are predictable, and they can be found in man as well as in other parts of nature. Sometimes they are more difficult to find, and when found the probability may be lower than in physics—but not lower than in meteorology.

Aptitude Testing

Take the prediction whether an individual will succeed in a given assignment, widely called aptitude testing.

In World War I, most airplane pilots were selected on the basis of courage. After many terrible accidents the generals began to wonder if all courageous men were equally endowed with ability to stay up in the air. A crude screening process was devised toward the end of the war.

In 1941, President Roosevelt called for 60,000 planes. Who was going to fly them? A screening device was necessary at ance to handle not hundreds, but hundreds of thousands, of potential young airmen.

The Aviation Psychology Programme of the Army Air Forces had the dual purpose of finding out the human characteristics which make a young man a good flier and group performer, and constucting a Battery of psychological tests to recognize such young men as they applied. First came a pencil and paper test, then a complicated instrument test.

Controlled experiments showed that of boys who made top scores in the Battery, only four percent failed in actual field training. But of those who scored in the lowest Battery group, 77 percent were eliminated on the training field. Soon no candidate was allowed to train for pilot who had not made a high Battery score.

Think what this meant in lives saved, equipment salvaged, training time reduced! Probably thousands of young fliers are alive today thanks to this programme!

Suppose we go back for a moment to that hearing room in the Senate, where social science was being belittled and finally dismissed and compare the criticisms with this Air Force programme Where is the "individual telling another group how they should live," or the "various kinds of ideology"?

The Bridge Between

The hard core of social science is made up of the five disciplines of cultural anthropology, social psychology, sociology, economics, and political science. Grouped around them are such other studies as history, educational method, human geography, demography, legal science, public administration. Assisting are four tools, each a science in itself: mathematics, statistics, logic, and semantics. Natural science uses the same tools.

Psychiatry forms a kind of bridge between social and natural science. Dr. William Menninger of Topeka puts it this way: "Psychiatry is a medical science but also a social science.

The psychiatrist, more than the physician in any other medical speciality, must concern himself with the social situation of his patients." Dr. Menninger cites unemployment and race prejudice as to social conditions, among others, damaging to mental health.

The social disciplines used to be confined each in its tight pigeonhole, with little intercourse between them.

Social Science Teams

World War II broke down a lot of academic partitions by creating social science teams. In the Pacific Theatre, for instance, "area studies" in preparation for landing on enemy islands were carried on by anthropologists, economists, historians, political scientists, psychologists, geographers, and often chemists and biologists as well The Okinawa area study was one of the hardest to make; it is generally credited with preventing thousands of casualties.

There is little real future in the social sciences without a great increase in such team work. More and more the several disciplines must merge into one great study, to be called perhaps, the 'science of man.'

Altogether I collected in my chain-and-compass survey about 100 outstanding accomplishments in the field. A more intensive investigation would have disclosed many more.

Way out in front, in the opinion of the specialists, is the 'cultural concept' in anthropology and sociology. The basic idea is as simple as it is profound. 'An individual cannot be understood apart from the culture which contains him.'

Anthropologists were social explorers. They visited tribes in darkest Africa, Eskimos in the Arctic, Indian villages in North America, Polynesian peoples in the South Seas. They did not go as traders, colonists, or missionaries; they went as observers. They did not laugh at voodoo, the potlatch, the corn dance; they tried to discover reasons for these customs. The last thing they wanted to do was to tell the natives "how they should live"—for it would have ruined the observations.

Cross Culture Index

Over the decades the anthropologists have amassed a great collection of customs strange to Western eyes. You can find them neatly classified in Professor Murdock's 'Cross Cultural Index'

Winder in The Sunday Times, Johannesburg

"Won't you throw down the key, Sam?"

at Yale. The scientists realized how deep the differences were between cultures which had developed independently. But below the differences they found something far more exciting and significant — the 'similarities', the 'universals,' which make all mankind one!

If we are ever to have One World, it is on these universals that we must build. For the first time it became possible to make generalizations about "humane nature" which were dependable.

In my report I set forth 33 of these universals. Here are a few of them:

The family system is everywhere found and monogamy is the standard pattern, though it may be tempered with polygamy and polyandry for certain special groups which can afford it, or stand it.

The superior physical strength of the male makes him everywhere the formal ruler of the family and of society

Private property in personal belongings is universal. Primitive communism in this sense is unknown.

All societies place limits on the acquisition of property. Our tribe has an income tax running to 86 percent in the top bracket.

Every normal person needs response from his group. He must feel that there is a place, a status, for him somewhere: that he belongs. Hermits and recluses are everywhere abnormal.

Prestige is a major motive for individual action, stronger than money or possessions in most societies.

No society has ever been found without a government. The term "state" in anthropology means a government organized primarily to wage war. This gives it abnormal power over its citizens, and seems to suggest that if we moderns could get rid of war, we would at the same time be rid of the over-riding state

No normal human being ever existed who was not the product of his culture, as well as of his heredity. Everyone of us is 'culture-bound', practically from the cradle. The customs we learn from mother, father, nurse, older children, teacher, policeman, determine our behaviour throughout our lives.

When one becomes aware of how he is culture-bound, however, he is freed a little from his bonds. He can look over the walls of his own culture from time to time, and see the other peoples of the world behind 'their' walls. Perhaps for the first time in his life, he begins to understand and appreciate peoples of a different culture. It may seem strange that science should be the cause of a great spiritual experience, but so it is.

It is not too much to say that the science of man begins with the culture concept. It is not too much to say that there is hardly a statesman or political leader in the world today with any real grasp of it.

Labour-Management

Suppose we take a concrete case to illustrate another of the accomplishments of the social sciences, namely, Dr. Elton Mayo's famous work in labour—management relations. This story was originally reported in 'Management and the Worker' by Dickson and Roethlisberger.

Six girls are sitting in a small room in a large factory in the town of Hawthorne, near Chicago. On the bench before them are small metal parts to be assembled into a telephone "relay"—a gadget resembling a pocket whistle. Their nimble fingers fly. When a relay is completed, every minute or so, it is dropped into a chute where it is automatically counted. The production rate of each girl, and of the group, can thus be figured per hour, per day, per year.

In the back of the room sits a man with a notebook, watching everything that happens. The girls do not resent him, they come to like him, and often tell their troubles to him. He represents the Western Electric Company and the Harvard School of Business Administration, which are jointly making the experiment under Dr. Mayo's general direction.

The object of the experiment is to determine the effect on output of various changes in hours, rest periods, piecework, and so on; to determine what makes workers work.

The assumptions are that higher wages will increase output; that shorter hours will diminish it—the usual common sense assumptions.

Before the experiment was a year old, many preconceptions had been seriously upset. The mystery story developed like this:

1. The first seven weeks were devoted to establishing a base period. The girls averaged an output of 2,400 relays a week each, and worked a standard 48 hours, including Saturdays, for a weekly wage.
2. Then they were put on piecework for eight weeks. Output went up.
3. Next they were given two rest pauses, morning and afternoon, for five weeks. Output went up again.
4. Six rest pauses were tried, and output fell slightly. The girls complained their rhythm was broken.
5. Then back to two rest pauses, and output went up again.
6. Then a 44-hour week. Output went up.
7. Next a five-day week. Output went up once more.

So it continued, trial after trial, each one lasting for some weeks. Whatever new factor was introduced, the number of relays coming through the counters increased—with the one exception noted. The research staff began to lose sleep as their assumptions disintegrated. Some force they could not locate was pushing output up, no matter

(Continued On Page 31)

Waltzing Stars May Give Birth To Planets

Pairs of yellowish lemon-shaped stars which waltz through space may be the ancestors from which come planetary systems like our own.

How one type of double-star might be the parents of planetary systems like our own has been suggested by Dr. Otto Struve of the University of Chicago's Yerkes Observatory.

These yellowish double-stars are called W Ursae Majoris eclipsing Binaries. Each pair may be moving together to form a single star.

The single star, resulting from the evolutionary process of this theory, might be like our sun, with planets such as the earth formed from the gaseous envelope around the star pairs.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

BOYS and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari greeted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his arrival at the Santa Cruz aerodrome, with a home-spun garland, and conveyed to him the Indian Children's best wishes for the many happy returns of his birthday. Panditji returned smiles to them!

At the Balkan-ji-Bari Day celebration at South Deolali Camp, Shri G. R. Reddi, Collector of Nasik, who presided over the function, eulogised the services of the organisation throughout India, and gave to it his best wishes. Mrs. Reddi also spoke on occasion, and hoped that the movement would grow stronger and stronger day by day.

It has been decided to hold the next session of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at Bhavnagar in the last week of December or the first week of January. Particulars in this connection may be obtained from the General Secretary, Gujerat Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Home School, Hill Drive Bhavnagar.

Your Contributions

Dada will be pleased to receive your short contributions, legibly written on one side only of the paper, for publication in this "Corner"—short stories, games, tricks, crafts, smiles, etc. etc. If you ask him any questions, he will be glad to reply to them. In short, he will be happy to hear from you at any time you are to write to him.

Have you introduced this "Corner" and the Balkan-ji-Bari to any of your friends? It is your duty to popularise this your own organisation, and this your own "Corner". I am sure, your friends will appreciate your speaking to them about these—Do so today, and they will thank you!

Shri G. R. Reddi, Collector of Nasik presided over the South Deolali Camp celebration of the Balkan-ji-Bari Day.

Fur And Feather

Some weeks ago 11-year-old Clifford Murray, of Knightswood, in the west of Scotland, found a pigeon which had a damaged wing. Carefully he picked it up and took it to a young friend, who dressed the broken wing and held it in position with an elastic band till it healed.

Percy, as the pigeon has been named, soon recovered his spirits and struck up a close friendship with Mickey, the kitten from next door. These two strange friends have a rollicking time with each other every day. Mickey likes nothing better than to stalk his feathered chum round a chair and catch him unawares. Then follows a friendly fight which both seem to enjoy to the utmost, but which Percy usually wins by dint of flapping his wings in Mickey's face and pecking at his paws.

WELL HIT, SIR!

While playing in a cricket match, the headmaster of a school hit a six and broke a school window. The children cheered.

THE TROUT'S SECRET

Humpty Dumpty had trouble with fish, and so have experts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Humpty sent a message to the fish and their answer was entirely unsatisfactory ...."I TOLD THEM ONCE, I TOLD THEM TWICE, THEY WOULD NOT LISTEN TO ADVICE".

In the end he got into a frightful passion with them; but the Ministry scientists are more patient people—and they have an idea better than Humpty's: they have sent a message WITH the fish. They have fastened to hundreds of sea-trout little plastic tubes in order to find out where these mysterious fish go after leaving the east coast, which they visit every summer. Now the experts are waiting for someone to catch one of these and tell them where it was found.

A Beggar Child

A little beggar child, clothed more in nudity than in dress, struggled frantically to protect his body from the ravages of the rain. His thin, frail body quivered like a lotus leaf, and his tiny teeth, white in contrast with his black, coal black body, chattered to the tune of the tap tap of the rain. The child, for some time braved the attack of Almighty Nature..... a mole-mill against a mountain.... then his nimb body calmly stretched itself along the foot path, only his glassy stare making any movements. 'Could he be dead?' Rama whispered. 'No, surely not', he assured himself. Then he muttered to himself, "To them whom HE has given teeth, HE will give gram also".

Suddenly he left his seat and walked towards the door. He faintly heard the last words of the teacher, "No time, no place, is good enough to use in the cause of Pity...." And then the rough hands of the teacher were on his shoulder and the eyes of the whole class were focussed on him.

"You brutish pig!" shouted his teacher, the advocate of Pity—"You will suffer for this insolence of yours. By God, you will".

Next day a notice flashed across the board 'Rama is expelled from the class for one month for misconduct and insubordination'.

WICKETS

A cricket team has two bowlers, Ram and Rahim. Before their last match, their averages are the same, and they have taken 30 wickets between them. In the last match Ram takes 3 for 24, and Rahim 2 for 26. Their averages for the season are now worked out and are found in each case to be 4.

What are their respective figures for the season?

ANSWER: Ram 15 wickets for 60; Rahim 20 wickets for 80.

PREMIER HOISTS TRICOLOUR

The National Flag was hoisted by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, at the Children's Gathering.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

For joining the Balkan-ji-Bari, please send for its enrolment forms and particulars, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. So long, and more again next week.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR,
BOMBAY 21.

SHOBHA

★

(Continued from page 8)

Shobha was bursting with delight!

"Oh! Shobha my child!" He embraced her. "May our Kulaswami bless you!"

●

A few days passed on and nothing occurred of any note except Shobha and her partner Suresh winning the coveted Trophy. Rao Bahadur Sitaram was greatly engrossed in a law suit, with certain intricacies. This suit was entrusted to him by one Rao Saheb Dalpatram, a retired District Judge, who had come to stay with his son Suresh our Shobha's partner. After a few meetings between these two elderly men, a tie of friendship arose. More they met the more they were attracted by each other and for a while Raghuvir's letter was out of his mind. Even his Kulaswami had not manifested in any way his like or dislike of the sacrilege, he so much dreaded Shobha's presence must have caused. But things were not to rest as they seemed to be. They were moving much faster.

Shobha's birthday was drawing close. It used to be an annual domestic affair but this time, Shobha insisted on inviting her friends and celebrating it on an elaborate scale. To please and protect Shobha had been his religion since that memorial day. Being a man of the world and over and above an astute lawyer, he saw no difficulty in carrying out his plans to a successful end.

●

But how long Shobha's parentage could be kept secret? It was well and good with the outer world persons of no consequences—but should he conceal it from her suitor? Since the day Shobha and Suresh had won the Trophy, it was freely rumoured that the pair would remain partners to win more laurels in walk of life. None except Rao Bahadur Sitaram saw the difficulty—in the consummation of that act. Suresh's father was a high class Brahmin with definite orthodox views and if he were to know the real parentage of Shobha, he would run away from his (Rao Bahadur's) house as if it were a plague-stricken area.

On the morning of Shobha's birthday, Rao Saheb Dalpatram broached the subject and asked her hand in marriage with his son Suresh. Rao Bahadur Sitaram smiled and dismissed the subject on the plea that Shobha had not completed her education and it was entirely her affair to settle it.

In the evening, a band played choice notes. At the entrance of the garden Shobha and Rao Bahadur received their guests. Everything went on smoothly and merrily, guests appreciating the hospitality of the father and daughter. Merriment and joviality reigned supreme. "Rao Bahadur, look at our children; they seem to be born for each other. Don't you think so? If Shobha were to become my daughter-in-law, I shall have no other desire left in the world!" Ardently spoke Dalpatram, his voice trembling with emotion. Rao Bahadur had enough experience of such innocent but bigoted hearts! Just try to bend them and you run the risk of breaking them.

●

"Yes, Dalpatram, let us hope so!"

Other guests arrived and the matter was dropped.

Early next morning old "Massi" entered the room of Rao Bahadur unceremoniously, consternation written all over her face.

"What's happened, Buddhie?'

She could not answer him in coherent words. What Rao Bahadur gathered was that, that Shobha has been missing from her room! He run to her room where he found all his faithful servants gathered. He dismissed them and bade them to keep silence. He had implicit faith in Shobha. She would never commit an indecent act. What was the mystery of her sudden disappearance? On her desk he found an envelope carefully kept under a book, so that it may not be carried away by a gust of wind but would attract attention. It was addressed to him. With outward composure he retired to his room and opened the letter with trembling hands. It was written with a steady hand. The words were as follows:—

"Bappaji,

"I know that you have full confidence in your Shobha! I've left the house without your permission or knowledge with no evil intention, and believe me I'll never betray that confidence. I will be returning soon when the storm subsides and the idle tongue of society ceases to pour out venom.

"Bappaji, I've read Raghuvir's letter! How noble you are!!

BIOLOGY — FACTS AND FICTION

By Prof. J. B. S. HALDANE

I SEE that Mr. J. Langdon-Davies has written a book "Russia Puts the Clock Back" whose ..dust cover reads "Langdon-Davies versus Haldane." I have seldom read a book containing more demonstrably untrue statements in so short a space. The first part is entitled "what is Weismann-Mendel-Morganism?" It is the best argument for Lysenko by an English author which I have yet read. If Weismann-Mendel-Morganism means what Mr. Langdon-Davies says it means then it should certainly be combated as a false doctrine. Mr. Langdon-Davies writes that "professor J. B. S. Haldane has accepted the party line with its anathema against the baleful trio, Wiemann, Mendel, Morgan." I am not a Weismannist. I am a Mendel-Morganist, and have so stated in print, as recently as July of this year.

Here are some quotations from Mr. Langdon-Davies outline of biology. "Suppose the pressure of population against food supply is a universal phenomenon, so that every species of living being produces more offspring than can find food....On this central idea are largely based the Darwinian hypotheses of evolution...." In real life this hardly ever happens. Long before animals eat up so much food that they die of starvation, their numbers are usually reduced by predators and parasites. In 1930, Elton, our greatest authority on animal populations, wrote in "Animal Ecology and Evolution": "It is uncommon for an animal to starve through overrunning its food supply" and later work has fully confirmed him. I disagree with Lysenko when he says they never do so. But I think he is much more nearly right than Langdon-Davies.

"Later careful microscopical study of the germ cells showed that there are two quite separate parts of the living being..On the one hand the germ cells inherited from generation to generation without participating in changes which affect the rest of the body; and on the other hand somatic or body cells, that is the whole physical body of the individual except the spermatozoa or ova, as the case may be." Even where the "germ cells" are in separate organ, they are not quite separate. It makes a big difference to a separate organ, they are not quite separated. And in plants they are not usually separated in any way till soon before the flowers are formed. Thousands of millions of little wheat plants sprout every spring. They have no germ cells. The most actively growing cells at the tip of the shoots give rise not only to the future germ cells, but to the leaves and stems. Lysenko claims that by influencing the growth of the shoots he can alter the future germ cells. Whether this is true or not, he is right in condemning Mr. Langdon-Davies' opinions.

"Every cell in your body contains pairs of chromosomes, one of which is quite literally stuff of your father's body and the other stuff of your mother's." My father and mother each contributed twenty-four chromosomes to the cell which developed into me. There are about a thousand million million cells in my body, most of which have forty-eight chromosomes, of much the same size as those in the original cell. So if Mr. Langdon-Davies is right, a really stupendous miracle has occurred. Each chromosome, while remaining quite literally stuff of my father's body, has multiplied a thousand million million times. After this Mr. Langdon-Davies can have no difficulty in believing both in transubstantiation and in the very minor miracle of the loaves and the fishes.

I will pay Sir Henry Dale, who wrote a preface to the book, the compliment of supposing that he did so without reading these and number of similar passages. In my opinion Lysenko is right in rejecting such statements as nonsense, and doing his best to prevent them from being taught. Unfortunately, I think he has gone a great deal too far and rejected a lot of sound biology along with the nonsense. But if any biologist thinks that Lysenko has no case, he or she had better read Mr. Langdon-Davies' book.

Role Of State

Mr. Langdon-Davies states, however, that "what Lysenko says about the changing of heredity is not the essential thing." He may be right or wrong but the essential point is that the State should not take sides in a scientific controversy. In fact, every State does so. If an English teacher taught that the earth was flat, that heat was a fluid, or that maggots were spontaneously generated from meat, he or she would have to look for another job, after a few dozen pupils had failed in the school certificate. A more striking instance is this. Some very careful workers such as Tyrrell and Soal, and tens of thousands of spiritualists, believe that future events can be predicted by "psychic" or "paranormal" means. A number of mediums have been fined and some imprisoned, for "pretending to tell fortunes" in accordance with this theory. This cannot be religious perecution because England, where Tyrrell and Soal operate, as everyone knows, is a free country!

Mr. Langdon-Davies has a chapter on "If Haldane had been in Moscow" I can tell him what I think would have happened to me. I should have lost my job and got another, as Dubinin did. Dubinin, whom, in spite of Lysenko, I regard as a very fine biologist, is now professor of Ornithology. If such things never happened outside the Soviet Union, they would be a good argument for Mr. Langdon-Davies. But they do. Mr. Langdon-Davies states that: "It is a little odd that Haldane, although not aflant geneticist, does not repeat the experiments instead of relying on a mere reading of the report...."

Let me tell him why. I was a plant geneticist. I have published a dozen or so papers on plant genetics. In 1932, I left the biochemical laboratory at Cambridge to devote myself to genetics, and in particular the biochemical side of plant genetics, and was promised facilities for this purpose. These facilities were not provided, and I was lucky to get the chair at London University which I now occupy. Unfortunately the law of libel prevents me from giving further details.

Recently a very large institute has been founded in the United States to carry out research of the type which I wished to perform. It is not being carried out in Britain, nor have I a square yard of land on which to repeat Lysenko's experiments. Mr. Langdon-Davies asks if I agree with various statements of Professor Turbin, and if not whether I have the courage to tell Moscow. On the whole I disagree with Professor Turbin, but I certainly agree with him that parental characters can be segregated "in the vegetative generation". If Mr. Davies wants evidence for this from a non-Communist source let him read Bateson on the subject in Vol. 16 of the 'Journal of Genetics' especially page 229.

I am sorry for Mr. Langdon-Davies He thinks I have "a palpably split personality" because I will neither accept Lysenko's views on genetics nor his own. Had he personally contributed to science, he might realise that what some call a split personality is called by others an open mind. In scientific work it is very desirable to have an open mind, and not to reject new ideas or old ones because they are stated in a way with which one disagrees.

I do not reject Mendelism and Morganism because Mr. Langdon-Davies and others have given their critics strong reason to condemn them. Nor do I reject the findings of Soviet biologists because they disagree with me on a number of points. When I have examined the evidence I hope to make up my mind on some of the issues concerned.

I could, of course, write a whole series of articles on Mr. Langdon-Davies remarkable biological and political theories, and may refer to some of them in later articles. But I am honestly more interested in facts than in falsehoods. So, I suspect, are my readers.

(Continued from page 6)

vie where they thrill to American films of the oldest vintage.

The Muslim minority has always been given preference in main governmental posts. Nearly all Muslim Chinese are called 'MA' after Mahomet, the prophet, and the staff list of officers and assistants directly surrounding the Governor reads monotonously like the Smith pages of the New York Telephone directory. The police force is equally divided between the Muslims and the Han Chinese, but there again key jobs are allotted to the Muslims. The government's encouragement of population increases serves the dual purpose of increasing the number of Muslims and at the same time filling out underpopulated areas.

Religious freedom is guaranteed by Ma. An example of this is Tsinghai's most tourist attracting spot, Kumbum, a lamasery about 50 miles from Sining. Here in monasteries of whitewashed plaster, tiered against a hill is assymetrical rectangles, the Panchan Lama and 2,000 lesser lamas pray and live. Golden roofs ornamented with stupas glitter in the sun, and the flashes of purple gowns as the Lamas walk past gives Kumbum the glamor of a fantastic Hollywood set.

Ma Bu Fan granted the Panchan Lama asylum in Tsinghai when he fled a few years ago after a quarrel and religious schism with his superior, the Dalai Lama in Lhasa. Rumour greatly embellished and passed along by anti-Chinese Tibetans, says that Panchan Lama is a political prisoner of the Chinese. According to a Tatar who recently accompanied Panchan Lama on a tour of Northwest China, the rumour is only Tibetan propaganda. "On the contrary," he said to us, "Panchan Lama has only to set one foot in Tibet and the Dalai Lama would kill him".

Tibetans loyal to the Red Sect of Lamaism, which Panchan Lama represents, frequently visit Kumbum. They prostrate themselves as many times as their bodies can bear, turn each of the thousands of prayer wheels installed in the lamasery, and return to their hills presumably refreshed by their religious service. The Lamas, whose number increases to 4,000 during the annual festival period, are given a complete spiritual freedom which speaks well for Tsinghai's administration. One Han Chinese told us his explanation of the religious tolerance. "Everyone except us is a minority here in Tsinghai, and we have no religion anyway."

All Nationalities Meet

Tsinghai is a country of foreigners and minorities, The market streets are crowded with a colorful variety of nationalities. Tibetan traders, 'turen' or aborigines, Mongol Nomads, Uigrs and white Russians from the nearby province of Sinkiang. Tsinghai's atmosphere is like that of a great, friendly camp of displaced persons. Han Chinese do not feel quite at home because of the Muslim ruler at the top. Muslim Chinese, although Chinese in every way, feel a pull towards Mecca which makes China alien to them.

The lamas are religious refugees. The Tibetans and Mongols are merely seasonal visitors who sell their yak butter (with which they smear their faces and bodies to prevent their skin from cracking in the cold), mutton, and wares, replenish yearly needs, and return to their happy, wandering lives. The miscellaneous other nationalities are so small that they feel swamped by the others.

One day when we were in a shop buying some sugarless drops which pass for sweets in Northwest China, a Mongol and his wife dressed in finely cured white sheepskin robes and ornaments of silver entered. Fascinated by their clothing we gaped at them. In embarrassment at our brazen staring, we apologized by stating our nationalities. They quickly set us at ease by saying: "We are foreigners here too. We are Mongols."

Ma Bu Fan's proolems have been various. His administration has resulted in the people of his state living in peace and harmony. Certain of his measures were severe. Until a few years ago, theft was punished by amputation of the hands. His grain collections (taxation) seem barbaric in their confusion and ruthless in the way that the collectors stand at the gates of the government collecting houses and whip back the peasants as they surge forward too quickly to dump their loads. His severity bears results. There is no theft in Tsinghai. Our hotel doors were never locked, for example. Whatever the taxes may be, there is no starvation and no beggars. The province shows activity everywhere, new buildings, new schemes getting under way. How the states money is spent is visible even to the lowest peasant.

Paternal Ruler

Ma Bu Fan himself is a man of exceedingly strong and successful principles. Physically he is tall for a Chinese. Although fiftyish, he carries himself like a youthful atnlete. His light beard gives his face the dignity of his favourite role, the paternalistic ruler. Undoubtedly he is a man of vanity, but it leads to his being a perfectionist rather than a fool. He believes that his people come first, because, as he puts it: "Who is a leader if he has no people to lead? If you do not serve the people you wish to lead, then they cast you away".

Ma's tragedy is that he has built a perfect house in an imperfect place. With all China falling to the Communists, Tsinghai too, despite her geographical isolation and smooth internal organization, will have to fall with the rest of the cards. The pressure on Tsinghai is already being felt. Panchan Lama has moved 50 miles closer to Tibet and away from the Communists. Ma Ba Fan has flown to Mecca, perhaps for last spiritual guidance or escape. Irreconcilably anti-Communist, there can be no place for him in a new regime. The Communists are at Tsinghai's gates, and by the time warm weather returns will inevitably have entered the province. Tsinghai will have to accede, and Ma Bu Fan will have to leave.

Ma's words of a year ago do not hold good today. But he will leave a memory and an example to be followed. The Communists will have to conduct themselves brilliantly in Tsinghai to counteract Ma's 'disturbing political element' anti-Communism.

A young woman was extremely vain of the honours conferred upon two distant male relatives. She talked on the subject to all and sundry: "I have two relatives in the House of Lords. Have you any?"

"No", replied one of her acquaintances, "but I have three maiden aunts in the Kingdom of Heaven."

FOR UPKEEP OF WAR CRIMINALS

THE London 'Star' (1st November, 1949) comments bitingly on the expensive way in which major war-criminals are being maintained: "So Hess and the six other war criminals kept in Spandau prison, Berlin are to take a cut. Their £40,000-a-year budget is being reduced to £24,000 by the Four-Power Committee responsible for running the prison. When the Lord Mayor of Berlin disclosed that his city had to pay for 71 cooks kitchen maids, waiters and waitresses char-women and washerwomen at Spandau, an effort was made to show that the gaol had room for 600 prisoners, and and that only seven in it produced disproportionate costs. This nonsense can have deceived nobody. Nor will the new £24,000 figure. These criminals deserve nothing better than Wormwood Scrubs and should be shifted to a place where they can be kept at Wormwood Scrubs rates." (Wormwood scrubs, incidentally, is a well-known London prison).

BROKEN ROMANCE

Actor Neil Turner, 26, kissed his leading lady so hard on stage at a Richmond, Vibsinia, U.S., Theatre that he fractured his nose. He was laid up for four days. The State Industrial Commission has awarded him £60 compensation, "for injuries suffered in line of duty."

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Counsel and police witness were having a battle of words. Finally counsel turned to the policeman and said: "But if a man is on his hands and knees in the middle of the road, surely that is no proof that he is drunk?"

"Probably not, sir", replied the policeman. "But this one was trying to roll up the white line!"

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"How did Light-Fingered Fred get caught?"

'He's getting short-sighted. Thought he was turning the knob of a safe, and tuned in to Variety Bandbox."

Muslim War Lord Of China

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SPINSTERS AS MOTHERS?

1873 TO 1949

Sociologists Plead For New Approach

TWO years ago a tall, spare Anglican vicar stood in his pulpit in Needham Market, Eng., and made a statement which caused his parishioners to gasp. "I believe," the 60-year-old Rev. W. G. Hargrave Thomas declared, "that unmarried women who are unable to get themselves husbands, and who wish to have a family, should be able to go ahead and have children."

Although millions of unmarried women in the United States, Great Britain and Canada refuse to agree with so radical a statement, many have set about deliberately to bear children of their own. And every year, thousands are taking positive action in another way. They make their way to adoption centres with the hope that they may be able to satisfy the yearning to hold a child in their arms and lavish upon it the love and affection they have stored up during an entire lifetime.

But the adoption agencies turn them ruthlessly away. It blames them for being spinsters and accuses them of being a strange, almost abnormal segment of our civilization.

Nowhere in the world is there any law preventing a spinster from adopting a child. But everywhere uninformed public opinion condemns them as being unfit and incapable of raising children. Yet in every one of these countries, spinsters ranging in age from 35 to 50 make up almost 10 per cent of the entire population.

Does this mean that, because these women have not married, they are unworthy of experiencing one of the greatest blessings any woman can hope for—motherhood? Are we to deny them one of the greatest experiences of a lifetime simply because many of them could not get married; because of the shortage of men in their particular countries; or because situations beyond their control made marriage impossible?

Better than Mother

Millions of these maiden ladies would doubtlessly make better mothers than many who have children of their own. A major portion of them are capable of lavishing all the love and affection necessary for bringing up normal, healthy, and happy children.

But one leading adoption agency has this to say: "Women who can't have a participating relationship with a husband don't deserve to have children. The purposes of adoption are to provide a normal home life for a child rather than to satisfy some neurotic impulse on the part of an 'old maid'."

This may sound like a brutal and exaggerated explanation. It is by no means a satisfactory one. Worse, it bears all the cob-webbed ideas of outmoded and dated theories. Some of our modern spinsters have already proven themselves to be perfect mothers, even better than those who have borne children of their own.

Outstanding among these is Joan Crawford, the well-known Hollywood actress. A few years ago, she adopted two youngsters, a boy of eight and a girl of four. Although her three marriages proved unsuccessful, her children have made up for the marital failures. The satisfaction and happiness Miss Crawford derived from her children prompted her to adopt two more in 1947. More heartening is the fact that the actress plans to adopt at least four more children and give them the love and security that they otherwise might not have had.

Before her marriage to Tom Lewis, Loretta Young felt the need of an outlet for the maternal yearning inside her. She made application to adopt a child, and in the youngster found the joy and happiness she might have missed. The fact that she later fell in love with, and married, Mr. Lewis in no way destroyed the perfect relationship between her child and herself.

Hedy Lamarr's Case

The same was true of Hedy Lemarr, whose marital life was punctuated by three unhappy marriages. But the Austrian-born actress would rather sacrifice her life than have anything happen to the child she chose to raise as her very own.

The yearning for motherhood, the doctors tell us, is something which the average man and woman cannot dictate. Love must have an outlet, a proper channel, and in the cases of maiden ladies who have gone through part of their lives without a chance of having a husband and family of their own, it is a normal and natural desire to want to bestow their unexpressed love on children.

This is particularly true when a woman reaches the age of 35. Experts disagree with the belief that unmarried women cannot give of themselves. Instead, they point out thousands of examples of actual mothers who hate and detest their own offspring.

Audrey Horn, a middle-aged maiden lady of Shaftesbury, Eng., who raised eight nieces and nephews, has launched a campaign to combat the existing prejudice against allowing spinsters to adopt children. She promises to devote the rest of her life to this worthy crusade. Her own efforts to adopt a child have failed, but she points to her eight nieces and nephews as proof of her ability to undertake the raising of another child.

Miss Horn happens to be one of the 4,321,641 British spinsters who may have been deprived of an opportunity to marry because two wars during her lifetime killed off so many eligible men. In the U.S., the unmarried ladies between 35 and 49 total 13,214,382, while in Canada there are 993,673 women in this same group.

Maiden Ladies

One adoption agency only has made a concession to the maiden ladies. In rare cases it will permit one of them to adopt a child, even though it admits that the number of such instances makes up less than one per cent of all of its adoptions. If there is a physically handicapped child, and no married couple wants it, the agency will allow adoption by an unmarried woman.

In one instance, this same agency let a spinster adopt a little girl who had rather a serious heart ailment. On another occasion it deemed it wise to let a maiden lady adopt a girl who had a strong attachment for an older brother. But such practices are the exception.

Fortunately, the agencies do not handle all of a country's adoptions. In the U.S. they place one-third of the children, while another third is handled by the doctors and the remaining are raised by relatives.

Through these last two channels, the spinster stands a much better chance of securing a child for adoption.

One well-known doctor says, after much study of the problem, that he has found that in most cases of child-adoption by a maiden lady, it makes all the difference between her becoming sour and disillusioned, and a happy, well-adjusted individual.

As for the child, the mere fact that the new mother is ready to provide it with love and attention gives every promise that it will grow up to be a normal, well-adjusted adult, since love is the greatest protection against the feeling of insecurity from which most people in the world suffer today.

Not long ago an unmarried woman, teaching at one of New York's larger women's colleges, told her class that she had adopted a girl. Of all the congratulatory comments that came her way, the most significant was spoken by a wistful but outstanding student:

"If we were able to pick our mothers", the girl said, "you're the one woman in the world I'd choose."

Last February a 52-year-old, twice-married German schoolteacher spoke for some 7,000,000 women in her country when she advocated a 'share-your-husband' plan.

Mrs. Dorothea Klage of Kiel wants the law of West Germany changed to allow unmarried women to cohabit, under temporary marriage permits, with the spouses of other women. In this way, millions will be able to bear children, and not only experience the joys and responsibilities of motherhood, but also help provide the country's future generations.

The twice-married widow is pointing out, through radio broadcasts and newspapers, that because of the war, more than 7,000,000 women in her country will go unmarried. Her campaign is to get permission for these women to marry temporarily and for limited periods of time, so they might bring children into the world and save the culture and future of their country.

Shape Of Future

Mrs. Klage's aim is to make the

(Continued On Page 31)

Anthony Eden talking to a typist secretary of the 1873 period at The Business Efficiency Exhibition at Olympia.

Hyderabad Governor's Tribute To Tara Chaudhary

Major-General J. N. Chaudhari complimenting Tara Chaudhri on her successful dance racital in Hyderabad.

Smti Tara Chaudhari, the well-known Indian dancer, recently paid a visit to the Hyderabad State and gave a series of dance recitals at the Sagar Talkies, Hyderabad. She danced to packed houses and her performances were deeply appreciated by lovers of art.

The last performance was organized by the Hyderabad Dance and Music Academy and was held under the patronage of His Excellency Major General Chaudhari Military Governor of Hyderabad and Mrs. Chaudhari. With the Military Governor were his guests His Excellency Muhammad Salim-al-Radi, Ambassador of Iraq in India and his wife.

Garlanding at the end of show, Tara Chaudhari, Major General Chaudhari observed that those who witnessed Srimathi Tara Chaudhari's dance recital that night could not forget the grace and beauty of the dances performed by her. India was rich in her heritage, said the Governor, and in the revival of these old arts like Dancing, the contribution of Srimathi Tara Chaudhari was very great indeed.

Giving a press interview Srimathi Tara Chaudhari remarked that cultural ambassadors were as important to a country as political ambassadors and that Government of India should encourage such visits by Indian artistes.

Presently, she said, she was advocating the establishment of a Dance University in India with branches all over the country, for the re-generation and propagation of this art and where students could study with advantage the technique of various schools of dancing. With it should be attached, she added a museum of Indian jewellery and costumes, besides a library with books on art. She further pleaded for a large number of National Theatres in the capital cities of India for the exhibition of art, of which there was a terrible scarcity in the country at the present moment. Concluding, she said, that she had approached the Government of India to call an Inter-Asian Cultural Conference.

On the eve of her departure from Hyderabad, the International Table-Tennis Stars and Indian Champions, Messrs. Barna, Bergmann, Chandarana, Bhandari, Mahmud, Jayant and others paid a visit to Shrimathi Tara Chaudhari at the Hotel, in Hyderabad, and the she gave Souvenir copies of her dance poses to Messrs. Barna and Bermann and Mrs. Barna, who evinced a lot of interest in Indian classical dancing.

TEMPLE OF ARTS AND CULTURE

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(Continued From Page 7)

lege; a Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College, an Agricultural College; Two Teachers' Training Colleges; a full-fledged Law College; 12 Degree Colleges (8 of which having Post-graduate Departments) comprising the Departments of Arts, Science and Commerce as well as Law classes in five of the Colleges; 13 Intermediate Colleges and 150 High Schools.

A college for Civil Engineering is in the offing. The professional colleges—Medical, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Agricultural, etc.,—will be a blessing to Rajasthan which had no such facilities before.

The degrees and examinations of the University have been recognised by the Federal Public Service Commission as well as most of the other Universities of India.

Among the other activities of the University are the 'National Cadet Corps'; University 'Extension Lectures'; 'Publication Board'; 'Research Board'; a Chair of Economics recently started and Chairs of Philosophy and Geology to start working shortly, etc.

The University is wide awake to its new responsibilities and opportunities in the service of Rajasthan; and has already taken steps towards matters like re-organisation of Post-graduate studies and promotion of Post-graduate facilities for research-revision of High School courses on the lines recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education (including vocational subjects); progressive extension of 'Hindi medium.' etc.

* * *

The above, however, is a somewhat prosaic tale of what has been achieved by way of structure. What of the future, and of the long-range constructive task for which the structure is raised?

The most hopeful sign of the great future before the University is the public awakening visible in the way of non-official constructive educational activity in Rajasthan. It is such awakened public opinion and roused constructive impulses of the people that will go a long way to feed the University; for where there are a band of people, teachers and students out to work together in the pursuit of knowledge, there are the focal lights of a University. The University is proud to have within its jurisdiction quite a few such centres of philanthropic educational activity; and it would not be out of place to recount some of these which deserve special mention.

The Vidya Bhawan Society, Udaipur, which owes its origin to the public spirit of Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, now comprises an ideal High School (with Nursery Section) and a full-fledged Teachers' Training College—both having creative educationists as their heads; and both affiliated to the University of Rajputana.

It also runs a Handicrafts Institute (which should in due course go to provide Handicraft teachers to the educational institutions of Rajasthan) and a 'Basic School' on 'Wardha Scheme' of Education. The Vidya Bhawan Teachers' Training College bids fair to form the nucleus of the Faculty of Education of the University. The educational institutions of Vidya Bhawan are conducted on the most progressive lines, and have to their credit several special features.

Education Of Girls

The Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Jaipur, which owes its origin to the creative genius of Pandit Hiralal Shastri is doing valuable work for the education of girls, and is experimenting a new synthesis of ancient Indian ideals of women's education with the modern demands on Indian womanhood, which will be watched with interest by the country.

The programme of education at this Institute, in addition to literary education, includes moral education; physical training (including various games and sports, not excluding riding); practical domestic science and manual work; fine arts, etc. The Vidyapeeth also prepares girls for the examinations of the University, from the High School up to Post-graduate standard. It is fortunate to have a band of patriotic workers, headed by the distinguished lady; Sri Ratan Shastri, wife of the Premier—'Mother' of the Vidyapeeth.

Educational Colony

The Birla Educational Trust, Pilani (Jaipur)—one of the largest Educational Trusts in India—owes itself to the generous munificence of the Birlas. Its activities cover a very wide range. The 'Educational Colony' at Pilani is a veritable oasis in the desert-comprising of a first rate Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College, a post-graduate college of arts, Science and Commerce—as well as a High School and a High School for Girls—all affiliated to the Rajputana University; a Montessori School; a Central Library; a net-work of Primary Schools for the rural areas; a Dairy Farm and other Industrial projects.

The "Shiva Ganga" canal at Pilani is an example of the miracle that Shri G. D. Birla has sought to achieve in the thick of a desert to leave no amenity un-provided in this unique Educational Colony! The executive brain and virtual director of this activity of the Birlas is Shri Sukhdeo Pande, who is indeed an acquisition to the Birla Educational Trust.

Four Pillars

As Sir V. T. Krishnamachari said in his address on the occasion of the laying of the Foundation-Stone:—

"We firmly believe that this University has a great part to play in the life of Rajputana. It is not merely that, in the words of the Proclamation setting it up, the University will seek "to conserve and promote culture and the arts" in their widest sense. Rajputana is a distinctive region with a history and tradition of its own. For reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter, this part of India has for a long time led a sheltered existence, only remotely influenced by the currents of life and thought in the rest of India. Besides, therefore, the problems connected with the raising of the standard of living of the people and of securing for them the largest measure of social justice, there is the difficult task of creating a new order of values which will enable a society, still based largely on ideas and inherited traditions which have lost their validity, to adjust itself to the demands which a Free India, pulsating with new hopes and aspirations, will make on it. It is in the successful accomplishment of this task of reconstruction that the University will fulfil its mission.

Who can measure, accurately, the influence of one good man's life? We can count the apples on a tree, but cannot count the trees in an apple.
—*Labor*

The Rajputana University adopted as its motto "Dharmo Vishwasya Jagath Pratisthah". This enshrines the greatest contribution India has made to world thought: and it is our earnest hope that Universities in India will assist in the rediscovery of spiritual values which the world needs at the present time."

The "four pillars" of the University as so aptly enunciated in a striking brochure by Dr. Mahajani, the Vice-Chancellor—the Students, the Teachers, the Public and the State—will, it is hoped, help to make the infant University of Rajputana rise to its unique potentialities as a centre of Rajasthan's renaissance, and in its deeper mission as the giver of light and life to the new United Rajasthan, the University would find its high fulfilment.

SPINSTERS AS MOTHERS?

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(Continued from page 28)

mother the centre of the family life, a world-wide evolution that is actually taking place. She would have the women retain their maiden names and hand these down to their daughters instead of to their sons. The men would then assume the names of the women they married.

"Father", she says, "are unimportant in marriage anyway."

Whether this is a forerunner of the wave of the future or merely a passing indication of feminine unhappiness is something for the social scientists to ponder. One thing upon which they all agree, however, is that the woman of today has assumed the entire responsibility of raising the children of the family. The fathers are too often busy providing the necessities of life and are away from the home for too long a period each day to really know their children.

All women, whether they be married or not, says one eminent child psychologist, are endowed by nature with the emotional as well as physical qualifications to be mothers. To deprive any one of them of this opportunity is akin to committing an unforgivable crime.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

DIAMONDS are trumps. South leads. North and South are to win five of the seven tricks against any defence.

BRIDGE PROBLEM SOLUTION

South leads spade and North ruffs. North leads heart. East ruffs and South overruffs; then leads diamond six North discarding a club. If East discards the spade, South leads a club and North must make a club trick and the high heart. If East discards a club, South leads a spade. Now:

If West ducks, North discards a club; East wins and must give North a club and the good heart. However:

If West puts in the spade ace, North discards the last heart, but must then lead a spade and give South two spade tricks.

NORTH
♠ —
♡ Q J
◇ J
♣ J 7 6 4

WEST
♠ A 9 7 5
♡ 10 6
◇ 5
♣ —

EAST
♠ K .
♡ —
◇ 10
♣ Q 9 5 3

SOUTH
♠ 10 8 4 3
♡ —
◇ Q 6
♣ 2

STUDY THE SCIENCE OF MAN

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(Continued from page 25)

how they shifted wages, hours, working conditions.

They prepared at last for a supreme test. Take away "everything" given the girls over all the periods, and go back to where the experiment began—48 hours, no rest pauses, no hot lunch on the company, no piece-work to stimulate output, no Saturday holiday, nothing. The supreme test lasted 12 weeks. When they examined the automatic counters they found that output had jumped to an all-time high—3,000 relays per girl per week.

The social scientists were ready for the psychopathic ward. They had tried to return the girls to the original conditions of the experiment, but the original conditions had disappeared. What was this mysterious X which had thrust itself into the experiment? The staff began looking for it all over the factory, but it was not there.

"They finally found it in the girls themselves."

The workers' attitude had changed. The mysterious X was the way the girls now felt about their work. By putting them in a little friendly world of their own, by consulting them often, the scientists had produced a psychological change in these young women, and given them a new sense of their status and value.

They were no longer cogs in a vast, impersonal, pecuniary machine, they were helping in a small way to direct the machine. They felt "recognized"; they felt "important". So the output went up no matter how conditions changed under them.

Money is not the worker's strongest incentive; recognition can make him—or her—work harder.

I might proceed for a long time, telling of the accomplishments of social science, and how tested knowledge is replacing myth, tradition, and hunch.

But I would be guilty of serious misrepresentation if I give the impression that social scientists have all the answers field away, and that *our leaders need only dig them out and put them to work. No. My study disclosed a long list of what we came to call "the great unanswered questions." Here are a few of them to show how formidable they are:*

What are the interrelations between individual personality and culture? How large can a society grow before its members lose touch with one another, and so begin to lose their essential human functions.

What kind of economy can provide both freedom for the individual and economic security?

How can leaders be protected from the demoralizing effects of their own power?

What techniques can elicit more agreement and less bad blood in Committee work, Congress, the United Nations, meetings generally? Social science has gone far enough to show that most of our rows are based on delusions, but what techniques can help squeeze the delusions out?

The survey indicates that more dependable knowledge has been gathered in the last generation than in all previous history. Given another generation of relatively free inquiry, many of the great unanswered questions will be solved. Techniques will be available to remake society—not in accordance with somebody's Utopian dream, but in accordance with the universals of human nature, and the proven regularities which underlie so much of group behaviour.

ART NOTES

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the Middle East. What is projected by Pakistan at present is a preliminary survey of the valley in order to locate sites of towns contemporary with Mohenjo-Daro or of an earlier date. The project if it proves to be fruitful, will be of special interest to India.

The proposal of Pakistan amounts to the extension of work which was begun at Mohenjo Daro long before Partition. The excavations at Mohenjo Daro, which will be resumed shortly, will be conducted by Dr. Mortimer Wheeler—the British Archaeologist; and naturally India will follow them up with deep interest. Since archaeology has remained above any controversy, it would be in the benefit of both Pakistan and India, if some arrangement was made for association of India with the excavations at Mohenjo Daro and with the search of the Zhob Valley. India should get facilities to follow the march of her ancient civilisation.

Role Of Architects

While speaking at the Indian Institute of Architects, Bombay's Mayor Mr. S. K. Patil expressed the hope that architects should be builders, not merely of structures, but of a new society. It would be quite enough, for the present, if society appreciates the values of architecture and assigns to architects at least their own sphere in the new social order. Even an august body, like the Municipal Corporation has not yet fully realised that architects can play a vital role in civic planning. It was surprising why Mr. Patil should have invited, from architects, a new plan for making Bombay more beautiful and cleaner while the Master Plan was awaiting execution. Perhaps Mr. Patil, thus, made a suggestion to enlist co-operation of architects.

Architects have always offered their co-operation to the municipality, but they have been rarely consulted on matters concerning their sphere. What they wanted in order to contribute their mite to the improvement in civic *affairs was, not assurances and promises, but their proper representation in the Municipality; and it was reiterated in time by Mr. C. M. Master in his presidential remarks. To secure the co-operation of architects, the Corporation should now decide to constitute an Architects' Committee for consultation and create the posts of city architects and town planner. If such progressive measures were adopted there would not be any necessity for the Municipality to call foreign aid in the event of a perplexing situation.*

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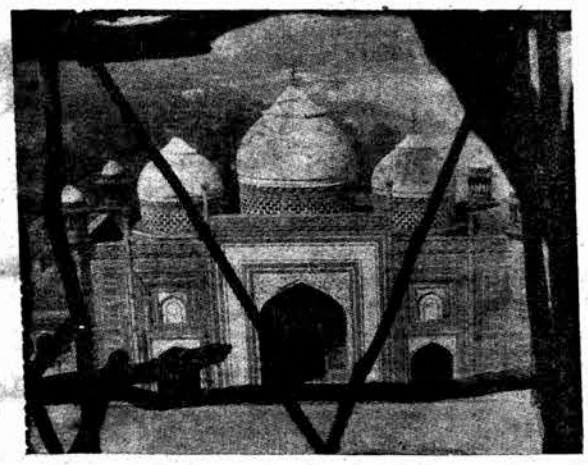
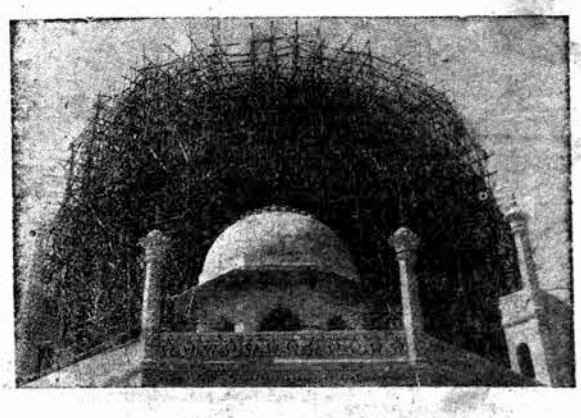
'FACE-LIFTING' FOR THE TAJ



Unusual views of the Taj obtained through the scaffolding when the renovation work was on.



A close-up of the Taj dome. The scaffolding contained a spiral passage which took the workmen right up to the top.

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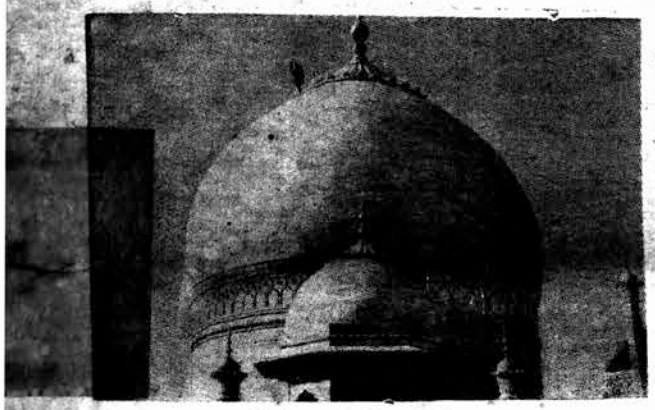

The rejuvenated dome as it appears now after the entire surface has been cleaned.

A view of one of the minarets of the Taj.

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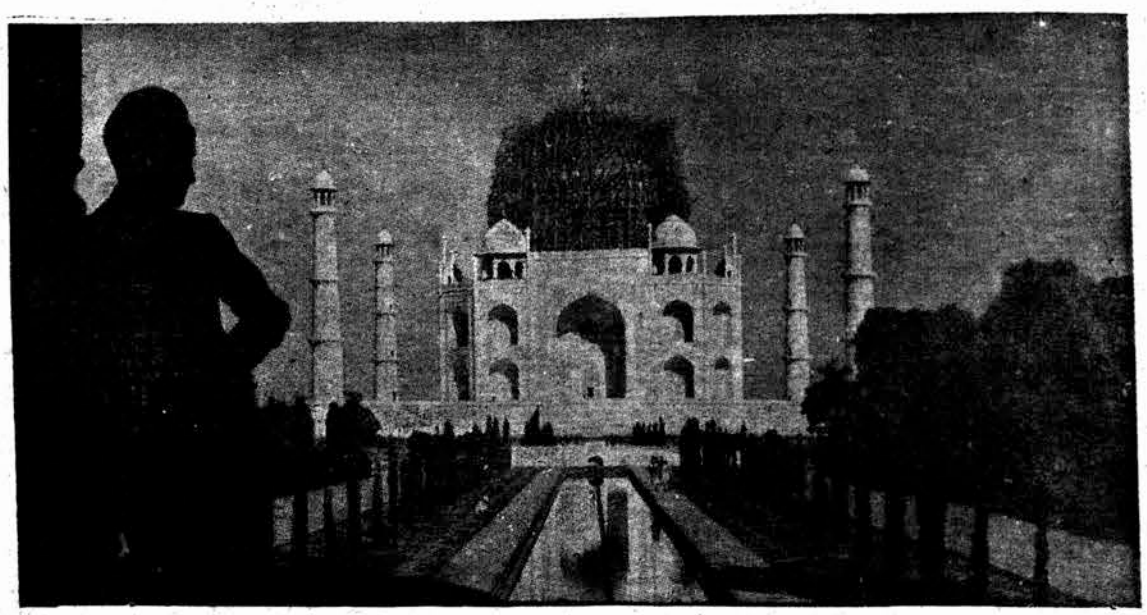

The Mausoleum during its renovation. The dome is surrounded by an intricate scaffolding.

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